REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,018.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 5th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalporé, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 8th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,,	23
THESSALY	...	...	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	,,	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ....Rs. 400

To Liverpool.. ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., [illegible]pany's Agents at Naples, will render any assi[illegible] any information required by the Passe[illegible]

Passengers booked [illegible] engaged [illegible] with the Trans-Atlantic Service [illegible] London and Gl[illegible] York.

For Passage, &c., ap[illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, Nove[illegible] 13, 1877.

[illegible]ALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, A[illegible] TO LONDON, OVERLAND [illegible] NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail about the 9th January and will be followed by the S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Tar[illegible], on the 20th February, and by the S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, [illegible] Tons re[illegible] H. P. nominal, [illegible] March, and by the S. S. [illegible]TY OF BALTIMORE, 2,200 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, on the 26th March, and by the S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co, here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s) THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2763	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 cases white ground prints.

8 ,, grey dhoties.

16 ,, T red cambrics, 24 yards 45 inches.

1 ,, Saxon flannel.

2 ,, colored lappets.

5 bales bed ticks.

By order of the Administrator General, a quantity of silver ware, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Chesson, consisting of tea and coffee service, salt cellars, bread basket, spoons and forks, McCabe's clock, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General.

Household furniture and sundry effects of the late Mr. Michael Roonan, consisting of camp tables, easy chair, campcot, wearing apparels, portmanteaus, gold spectacles and eyeglasses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, made to order, best plated, rich porcelain and glassware, plated and bronzed chandeliers, rich Brussel's carpet, splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, superior oil paintings and engravings, &c., &c., in Apollo Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 8th January, sale commencing at 1 P. M. in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat building, the very valuable English-made household furniture, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

On TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 1 p. m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No 12, to close account of the consigned. Messrs S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Madonna Della Sedia, Contemplation on the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, College by River side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family, Bagatelle, English Coast, Music Lesson, Grape Gatherers, Old Story, Going to the Bath, Whist Party, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River, Ostend Harbour, Shakspear's Baby in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Glances, Plain Lithographic Pictures, Black ground Pictures in Maple Frames, Double and Single Photographic Frames, about 45, very superior various Vemer in Gilt and Maple Frames, about 4,734 feet Silver, Maple, Gilt Moulding of different sizes, Assorted Paper Pictures, Engravings, Prints, Coloured Lith graph, Plain Black ground head, and various Chromos.

Property is on view,

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the Underwriters :—

H. S. S. & Co.	210 bags	damaged	Mauritius	sugar,	ex	Gooloos
H. S. P. & Co.	117	do.	do.	do.	do.	
H. S. S. & Co.	76	do.	do.	do.	ex	Union.
H. S. P. & Co.	110	do.	do.	do.	do.	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p. m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 26, Meadow Street.

Just landed a new assortment of neat red, pink, green, and blue bordered breakfast sets complete, several toilette sets of various colours, and patterns, oil and sodawater tumblers, wine glasses, spare hot water plates, soap, table, and cheese plates, curry dishes, flat dishes, landscape blinds, large shelf for medicine bottles, benches, chairs, marble tiles, pestle and mortar, dressing case, syringe, blackwood carved conversation couches, lined with damask, circular, side, dressing and wash hand tables folding camp table, cheffoniers, cellerette, drawingroom, easy and rocking chairs, clothes press, oilfloor and drugget carpets, a reensiron and carved round teapoys, cradles, perambulator bycicle, plated mounted double harness, side saddle, mahogany toilette glasses, large pictures in gilt frames, oval and square mirrors in frames, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1877.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp

Price—Four Annas.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

as be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messr Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

NOW READY,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

Price Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*

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Through Train between Madras and Bombay.

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DR. KIRBY'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

PURGATIVE GLYCECOLS, an exceedingly useful remedy for HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, LOSS OF APPETITE, and other disorders of the bowels and stomach. It is highly recommended as a mild and safe Purgative to children, females and persons of Delicate Constitution, who cannot bear strong medicines ; and also it is, with great benefit, used for PILES and expelling the THREAD WORMS.

Cash per tin Annas 12 and 1-12.

BENZOIN GLYCECOLS, used with best results in cases of nervo muscular weakness of the Throat, and in loss of voice, by PUBLIC speakers, CLERGYMEN, Professional and amateur singers. Cash 12 As. and 1-12.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

B. S. MADON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... s. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

THE Undersigned having been informed that their Trade-mark "Saccharo Chirettine" is being made use of by some dealers in connection with a preparation not manufactured by them, nor issuing from their Establishment, Notice is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS will be TAKEN against any person found INFRINGING the said TRADE-MARK.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Sassoon House, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CLERK WANTED, who writes a good, quick hand, and has a grammatical knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting to ZOB, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES' NURSE, certificated from the General Lying-in Hospital, London, open to engagements. Good references. Address M. H., care of Post Office, Mazagon.

WANTED, periodical supplies of best Bristles for Brushes of COTTON SAWGINS. Apply, with full particulars, to "BRUSHES," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a strong, fairly well-bred, shooting PONY, Pegu if possible. Must stand fire, be not above 5 years old and 13 hands high. A Gelding preferred. STIRLING, BALD & Co., 2, Dean Lane.

TO SOLICITORS and BARRISTERS—TO LET, spacious OFFICES, first floor, Rampart Row, nearly opposite the New Courts, now vacant. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY suitable for a small horse, with Lamps, &c. Has been in use two and a half years only. Price Rs. 200. Apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT and CO'S AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, a very handsome pair of large GREY ARABS, very fast and perfectly quiet and steady in harness ; also a SHIGRAM HORSE. The above the property of the late Mr. O'Leary.

SPARKLING SAUMAR CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 3-2-0 per bottle. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir ; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.

ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.

BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.

BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.

BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.

CARDS, Playing and Visiting.

CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.

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DIARIES, in various editions.

ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.

EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.

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INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.

LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.

PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.

PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.

PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.

PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.

POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.

PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.

QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.

SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.

SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.

STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.

STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.

TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one.

TRAVELLERS' or "Ne Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay ....Cash Rs. 5 12

Do. Pts. do. .... ,, ,, 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.

Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.

,, Birdseye.

,, Cut Cavendish.

,, Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.

Carolina Rose.

Havana Tobacco.

Persian ,,

Latakia Tobacco.

Oronoko ,,

Imperial ,,

Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 70
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time............ ....Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING NIGHT

OF THE NEW, ELEGANT, AND WELL VENTILATED ESPLANADE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT !

GRAND OPENING NIGHT ! !

GRAND OPENING NIGHT ! ! !

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THE POPULAR FAVORITES

MISS FLORENCE HOWE, (Mrs. H. Vernon)

AND

MR. H. VERNON,

who will appear in conjunction with the charming and accomplished

PRIMA DONNA

MISS ELCIA MAY,

IN CHAS. LECOCQ'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,

THE SEA-NYMPHS,

A ROMANCE OF THE TIDAL TRAIN.

Coralie Pearline	Sea Nymphs	Miss Elcia May. Miss Florence Howe.
Smith		Mr. H. Vernon.
Jones		,, A. Plumpton.
Kraken	Submarine	,, Phelps.
Torpedo	Monsters	,, G. Andow.
Neptune, Ruler of the Waves		,, John Morris.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Solo Pianoforte { Miserere Scene from "Il Trovatore" ...... } Gottschalk.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

TO CONCLUDE WITH HERVE'S COMIC OPERETTA

UP THE RIVER.

Old Slack	Mr. John Morris
Tom	,, H. Vernon.
Maria	Miss Elcia May.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

☞ Tram Cars pass the Theatre. ☜

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee,

The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO'S PALE ALE IN WOOD.

KILDERKINS HOLDING EIGHTEEN GALLONS, RS. 34.

Wm. WATSON & CO.,

24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

ON board the Steamship TARTAR, a Solid Mahogany Semi-Cottage PIANO, by Collard and Collard, seven Octaves, almost new ; a beautiful toned instrument. Apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board, or at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

Bombay, 20th December 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures of 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover ; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

Opposite the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE, KHAKEE, GREEN, SCARLET, BLACK AND WHITE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

NOTICES.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.

ON behalf of the undermentioned FIRMS, the COMMITTEE of the "BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION" beg to intimate that, in accordance with a custom now thoroughly established in England, the places of BUSINESS of the said Firms will in future be closed at 4 p. m. on Saturdays.

This step is taken from a conviction that great benefit will thereby accrue to the general body of Assistants and many others engaged in business, who will then be liberated once a week at an hour that will enable them to enjoy relaxation ; and the Committee respectfully solicit the support of the Public in this movement, by asking them to effect their purchases on SATURDAY, in the earlier portions of the day.

ASQUITH & CO.

BADHAM & CO.

BOLTON & CO.

BRESLAUER & CO.

COOPER & CO.

ESSAI, W. J.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GRANT, P., & SON.

HAMILTON & CO.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

HUNT, MRS.

KEMP, D. S., & CO.

LAKE, MRS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.

MORTON & CO.

NEUBURG, J.

ROBERTS, JOHN, & CO.

ROSE & CO.

ROWLAND & CO.

SCOBIE & CO.

SOUNDY & CO.

THACKER & CO.

THOMSON & TAYLOR.

THORPE & CO.

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.)

WATSON & CO.

J. P. WATSON,

Chairman, Bombay Trades Association.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We do hereby notify, that we have AUTHORISED Mr. SORABSHAW PESTONJEE LAM to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

PESTONJEE J. LAM & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, December 31, 1877.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 6, Rampart Row (South).

VINAY & Co.

Bombay, January 2, 1878.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No 1, Forbes Street.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

THE Office of the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 1, Forbes Street.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

THE Office of the DHOLLERA PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 1, Forbes Street.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., Managers.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

A LARGE number of Cloths, (KHADEES,) some 50,000 manufactured by Weavers from advances made to them by Government during the Famine, is in Store at Adoni, in the Bellary District.

The Auction Sale of these Cloths in convenient lots to suit purchasers will commence on the 15th January 1878, at 12 o'clock, and be continued on subsequent days.

J. H. MASTER, Collector.

Bellary. Collector's Office, December 29, 1877.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS, Made and Patented by The Hartford Pump Co., U. S. A.

Water raised to any desired height by air compressed by Windmill Power on principles at once simple and effective.

Prices of Machines from Rs. 400 upwards.

Full particulars with circulars given on application to the Agent for India,

H. BALLANTINE,

Care of Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay,

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited up to the 20th January 1878, for PURCHASING the STONES of the Company's Chimney now standing in Fort, Church Lane Street.

The purchaser has to pull down the chimney and remove the stones at his own expense and risk.

For further particulars apply to

KNOOP & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 18th December 1877.

Mr. P. A. LOPEZ,

PIANIST, SOLO VIOLINIST, & VIOLINCELLIST, Will give Lessons on the Piano, Harmonium and Violin ; undertakes Repairs and Tuning of Pianos and Harmoniums.

MR. LOPEZ begs to inform his constituents and the public that he will carry on the above permanently in Bombay with the greatest attention and on suitable terms.

Address : NABOB'S HOUSE, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE in the Firm of JAMSETJEE MERWANJEE, Coal Merchant, CEASED from THIS DATE, the 1st day of January 1878, and all debts and outstandings due to and from the said Firm will be recovered and paid by the undersigned Jamsetjee Merwanjee, who will from this day continue and carry on the said business on his own account.

Dated this 1st day of January 1878.

JAMSETJEE MERWANJEE,

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

TASMANIA.

A FRESH supply of Tasmanian Jams just received by direct shipment from

HOBART TOWN,

being the first large shipment of the season. It is intended to increase the sale of these celebrated Jams and introduce them more extensively, that they are now offered at a

REDUCED PRICE OF

Rs. 5-8 per dozen Tins or } for Cash

As. 0-8 per single Tin, } only.

Those who have not yet tried the above Jams, consisting of

Raspberry,

Gooseberry,

Orleans Plum,

Black Currant,

Greengage,

Golden Drop,

Precieusse de Tours Plum,

should not lose this opportunity, before the rates are advanced, in consequence of the failure of the fruit season in the Home markets and the pressure of the demand on the

TASMANIAN JAMS.

Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,

MEDOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 3RD JAN. 1878.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams from London appear to indicate increased uneasiness respecting the political situation, and it seems very evident that we must lay our account for a continuance of the same unsettled feeling for some time to come. Consols yesterday receded from 94¾ to 94½ and French Rentes from 108⅞ to 108. Enfaced Rupee is also ¼ lower all round, Fours being quoted at 81¼, Fours-and-a-half at 81¾, and Fives-and-a-half at 89.

Coffee in London remains unchanged; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 5s. and Cochin 15s. per ton higher; arrival quotations for Wheat are unaltered, and in Seeds the only movements are a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and an advance of 6d. in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse. The weekly quotations for Metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Copper, both Tiles and Braziers, and a decline of 5s. in Silesian Spelter, Yellow Metal being unmoved.

A withdrawal of £75,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt is reported, but the Money Market has not altered the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' sight Bank Bills being still quoted at 3⅜ per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, according to Reuter, opened and closed steady, sales 12,000 bales, and the same tone was also given for Piece Goods in Manchester. Private advices, however, are not quite so favourable, the tenor of both markets being generally called dull, and this is supported by the quotations we have heard for arrivals. Good Omra January-February shipment, via Canal, being given at 5 7/16d. per lb. sellers, or about ⅛d. per lb. under the cost on this side. The interval of the holidays has not served to throw any additional light on the future. Not only is the political situation as doubtful as ever, but the question of the extent of the American crop is still little more than guess work. Estimates range from 4½ to 4¾ millions of bales, a discrepancy sufficient to make all the difference between strength and weakness.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents per lb., but for Futures the latest quotation is Saturday's, 11⅛ cents per lb. for March shipment. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Five days' Receipts	115,000	89,000	97,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,461,000	2,646,000	2,440,000

At the biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday £105,000 were allotted on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8·67d. and £50,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·62d., tenders on both places at 1s. 8⅝d. per rupee receiving in full. No information seems to have been received here of the amount offered, but as no alteration in the arrangements has been reported, we may take it that £265,000 was the figure. The Government had evidently fixed their minimum at 1s. 8⅝d., and the fact that they only found buyers for £155,000 at that rate, is evidence of a marked falling off in the demand for remittance to this side. The movement of the Silver market confirms this, Reuter quoting a decline to 53⅞d. per oz., while some private messages, we hear, give 53⅝d., which lays down the rupee at about 1s. 8 9-16d. The competition between Silver and Council Drafts is again established, and until we have a much more active export trade from this side, it will probably lead to further depression in the value of the rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at a partial decline of 1-16d. from Monday's closing quotations, but although the appearance of the market continued weak, no further change took place in rates, and only a very moderate business was done. From Calcutta 6 months' sight Bank Bills come 1s. 9d. to 1-16, but an unsettled feeling is said to prevail there as well as here, and it will evidently take another day or two before the market settles down again to steady business after the long spell of holidays. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 8⅜d. per Rupee
Do. ,, 6 months' sight.. 1s. 9 ,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ...1s. 9 ,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ...1s. 9 1-16d. ,,
Sovereigns each..................Rs. 11-8-6.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates remain nominally the same, viz., 3/16 premium for demand and ½ per cent discount for 60 days sight.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER no transactions of any importance have transpired, and rates are, to a great extent, nominal.

The SHARE MARKET re-opened to-day with a very quiet feeling, and in most instances any changes in values have been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are quiet at 69 per cent. premium, a decline of ¾ per cent. Colaba Land Shares have fallen Rs. 20, but Mazagons have advanced Rs. 45 and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies the only movement is a reduction of Rs. 5 in Mofussils; Spinning and Weaving Companies, as a general rule, are in less favour, and our quotations show a fall of Rs. to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON to-day has been particularly quiet, very little disposition being shown to operate either way. On the one hand, the present range of prices is too high to admit of buyers filling home orders, while sellers are deterred from lowering their prices by the limited supplies coming in at the different up-country markets. As was the case last season, Cotton in Bombay at the moment is Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per candy over Liverpool, and in the districts prices are about the same extent over Bombay. Receipts here are increasing slightly, the quantity for the week ending yesterday being 16,800 bales against 15,500 last week and 10,100 for the corresponding week last year. The following are to-day's prices for New Cotton all January delivery:—

Good Hingunghaut Rs. 213 per candy F. P.
,, Broach ,, 210 ,, ,,
,, Omra ,, 200 ,, ,,
F. G. F. ,, ,, 196 ,, ,,
G. F. ,, ,, 193 ,, ,,

LINSEED is very quiet at Rs. 6 6 per cwt. Ready and RAPESEED is nominal at Rs. 7 12 per cwt.

WHEAT is in steady demand, and the small supplies are rapidly bought up at fully former rates, say Rs. 40 to Rs. 41 for Best White, and Rs. 32 to Rs. 36 per candy for Mixed.

FREIGHTS are slightly steadier for the time being and for Liverpool the regular steamers have established £1-10 as the current rate for ready shipment. For London a considerable quantity of Seeds have been booked at 25s. to 30s. per ton, and for Trieste and Venice business has been done for March and April at 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton. Sailing ships still remain out of request.

PIECE GOODS remain quiet, but fairly steady. The extent of business doing both from first and second hand is moderate, and prices are practically unchanged.

In COALS we have not heard of any business to arrive of late, but there is rather more enquiry and no disposition shown to sell.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay.........	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	695
National Bank of India	10,000	50	all	6 do.	106
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited........	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	720
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock........	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	285
New £20 shares......	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	—	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	865
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.......	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	635
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	445
Indian Press Co......	1,000	250	all	14 do	185
Broach Cotton Co......	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co..........	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	609
Colaba Press Co......	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co.......	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co......	800	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..........	,125	400	350	40 do	310
Prince of W. Press......	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.......	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,040 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.........	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.............	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

*Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th December, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,239	0	0
Merchandise	1,16,194	0	0
Other Receipts	....		
Telegraph	662	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,70,095	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1876.

Open 439 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,715	0	0
Merchandise	96,552	0	0
Other Receipts	16,147	0	0
Telegraph	210	0	0
Total Rs......	1,59,624	0	0
Increase Rs.	10,471	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. EVELYN, 788 tons, Captain E. Fletham, sailed yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

THE SCHOONER GULANAR, 91 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Mozambique, Oct. 15, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE S. S. NEBO, 1,237 tons, Captain T. Potts, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, Dec. 2, and Port Said with a cargo of State Railway materials.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 344 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ABYSSINIA, 713 tons, Captain J. Sharp, Sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Gillespie, Mr. C. T. Edwards, Hujarambai and friend, Mr. J. Cogan, Hajee Mahamed Espany, and 47 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Gulanar	Nacoda	Mozambique. Oct 15.
3	Nebo (s)	Potts	London, Dec 2.
	Vingorla (s)...........	Dougherty	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Evelyn (s).............	Fletham	Colombo.
	H. M. Seprapis	Davidson	England.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to C. and Calcutta.
Steamer Cosmopolitan, to Rangoon.
Steamer Estepona, to C. and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
29 Bengala (s) ....Copciani ......Genoa, Nov 18.
Presnitz (s) ....Armstrong ......Cochin, Dec 18.
Glenburn ....Hartnell ......Bombay, Nov 18.
30 Sestos (s) ....Tirmouth ......—, Dec 15.
Medina(s)............Russell ......Bombay, Dec 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29—Ships Rydalmere and Duchess of Edinburgh.
Dec. 30—Steamers Golden Grove, Burgos, Malwa and Malda.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Glenburn—Clan Ferguson and Victoria Bridge between 80 and 100 miles off Sandheads.
By Medina—29th December, ship Indian Empire from London, 21 miles S. W. by W. of Eastern Channel Light.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Evelyn s—1,042 bars iron, Tezpall Gopajee.
European s—150 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—4 casks hardware, Noormahamed Bharmull; 85 boxes window glass and 1 cask hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Benledi s—230 bundles and 3,631 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 3 casks hardware, Abdool Cadur Budroodin.
India s—4 cases hams and bacon, 2 cases cheese and 37 cases provisions, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 10 bales corks, D D Shah; 5 cases oilmanstore and 1 case confectionary, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 2 cases hardware, Tyebjee Adomjee.

FROM CARDIFF.

Evelyn s—300 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Esperance—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—1,334 bags linseed and 1,600 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 6,500 bundles coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj; 1,120 packages coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 25 bales cotton, G Reifferschied and Co; 394 cwts wh at, J Jairaz; 1,200 cwts wheat, V Vally.
Trentham Hall s—1,000 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 333 bags linseed, Mackinlay, Simson and Co; 67 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 75 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 252 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bags mustard seed, Dawoodbhoy Khanmahamed; 156 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5,550 bundles coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 30 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 109 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—27 cases olibanum, A Peer Cassum; 24 cases olibanum and 4 cases gum, Poonja Jewraj; 6 bales carpets, Chooniiall Mumohundass; 51 bales cotton, Pursotum Dewjee; 15 bales hides, Chandmahamedally and Co; 60 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 53 cases olibanum, Chutoorbhuj Assoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co.
Lady Claro s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blenheim s—500 bags gingellyseed, Tyebjee and Co.
Tartar s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 637 bags linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—120 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—5 packages silk, and 23 packages indigo, Hajee Zynell Abedeen; 6 packages indigo, 10 packages clove, 12 packages benzoin, and 20 packages cassia, C M Misree.

FOR CALCUTTA.

H Haarfager s—200 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 116 bales cotton, Curriebhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 16 bales twist, Esmalljee Dossabhoy; 38 bales twist, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahamed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd January 1878.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometre corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·835
Temperature of the Air.. 72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. 61·0
Dew Point .... 53·6
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·533
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) .... 79·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).. 62·0
General Direction of wind......N, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours .... 235.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 1.

Gordon, Lieut, 92nd, Highlanders, from Benares.
Kelly, Lieut, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JANUARY 2.

Wise, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England
Parker, Lieut, 56th Regt, on leave, from Calcutta.
Stoddart, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Murray, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Robson, Capt, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Fagan, Captain, Bombay Commt Dept, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Clarke, Major, Bombay Commt Dept, from leave, from Matheran.
Murtaugh, Surgeon Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.

JANUARY 3.

Cox, Major, Madras 15th Regt, on furlough, from Port Blair.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Gilbert-Cooper, Col, Bombay D J A, on leave, to Poona.
Nicolas, Capt R A, from leave, to Poona.
Murphy, Capt, 15th Regt, on leave, to Baroda.

JANUARY 2.

M'Causland, Lieut-Col, Bombay 11th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Keith, Surg, Bombay special duty, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Anderson, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Strocker, Lieut-Col, R A, on duty, to Mhow.
Murray, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Calcutta.

JANUARY 3.

Robson, Capt, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Gillespie, Major, Bombay, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon H De Tatham, Major W T Eden, Staff Corps; Lieut H F Smith, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Medical Officer has been allowed to retire from the Service:—Surgeon-Major D Simpson, 1st Jan 1878.

The following appointment is made:—Colonel H J Reid, R A, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines during Colonel Clarke's absence on special duty, or until further orders, vice Lieut-Col Swanson, deceased.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, appointed First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik, in the Tanna district, is within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

Rao Sahebs Mukundrao Bhaskar, Naro Mahadeo Thosar, Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, and Dinkar Dhondeo Datar, appointed Second Class Subordinate Judges at Panwel, Pen, Mahad and Pheagora, respectively, in the Tanna District, are, within the local limits of their ordinary jurisdictions, invested each with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, appointed First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik, in the Tanna District, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Tanna District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that District.

Azam Vishnu Sadashiv, Probationary Mamlatdar of Taluka Kalwan, in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik.

Azam Keshav Bapuji, Head Karkun of Taluka Yeola in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik.

Mr H Kennedy to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednagar District during the absence of Major Daniell, or until further orders.

Mr S W Tyndall, First Class Deputy Collector in Sind, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J K Spence, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr Shripad Babaji Thakur to be Assistant Collector, Tanna.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr G Norman to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Poona, vice Mr J E Oliphant, retired.

Mr H E Jacomb to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar.

Mr J R Middleton to be First Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty at Belgaum.

Mr R E Candy to be First Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty at Ahmednagar.

Mr G W Vidal to act as First Assistant Collector during the absence of Mr F L Charles, continuing to do duty at Ratnagiri.

Mr E de la G Sharkey to be Second Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty at Kanara.

Mr E C K Ollivant to be Second Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty at Surat.

Mr C E Frost to act as Second Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty at Surat.

Mr J Pollen to act as Second Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty in Khandesh.

Mr H Woodward to act as Second Assistant Collector, continuing to do duty in Khandesh.

Surgeon-Major I G Hewlett, Acting Sanitary Commissioner, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 8th instant.

Surgeon W Nolan, B A, M D, to act as Sanitary Commissioner as a temporary measure until further orders.

Surgeon W Barren, officiated as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Konkan Registration District, from 24th October to 7th December 1877, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Acting Civil Surgeon, Tanna.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J C Pottinger, C E, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Guzerat.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROCK—December 29th, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Rev. W. Brock, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, of a son.
SHAW—December 30th, at Meerut, the wife of F. A. Shaw, Chumparun, Bengal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAUGHTON—TROWELL—December 24th, at Panadura, Ceylon, John Gilbert Haughton, Ceylon Civil Service, to Emily Maria Trowell, Kandy.
MUHLBACH—RICE—December 26th, at the Mission Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. J. Sheldon, C. D. Muhlbach, Esq., to E. J. M. Rice, youngest daughter of the late M. T. Smyth, Esq., Dangan, Co. Galway, and Rathmines, Dublin.

DEATHS.

O'DEA—On Christmas Day, at Kurrachee, Geraldine Grace, the infant daughter of M. J. O'Dea, Supervisor P.W. Department.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1878.

IT is sickening to be told once more, as Lord Carnarvon tells us, that England is determined to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question. We all knew that long ago; but what we now want to know is the means by which England proposes to make her determination respected. If she intends to use force, it is time she began to do so; if, on the contrary, nothing more effectual than mediation and remonstrances is to be tried, the solemn determination of England is quite worthless. We wonder the English nation does not demand a frank explanation from the Government of the policy concealed under phrases which have been so frequently reiterated that they have become almost meaningless. The harassing anxiety inspired by the doubtful conduct of the English Government during the last year is doing more harm to the commercial interests of the British Empire than would be caused by war itself; and the Ministers, while talking defiantly, still seem to dread stating that, in certain circumstances, the country must go to war. Lord Carnarvon evidently halts between two opinions, or he would not speak as he does about the Crimean War; and meanwhile the chance that England can make her voice heard effectually becomes less hopeful every day.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY in a recent able address on technical education referred to the general conviction that "bores" are the enemies of the human race, and that the particular species of the genus, known as the "educational bores," is the worst. We are often painfully reminded of this generalization, when we read articles of the college theme and prize essay order, with which we are too often favoured by a contemporary. It is refreshing to read Professor Huxley's speeches full of life and genuine thought and feeling after having studied the mechanical products of Lord Lytton charged with platitudes and tinsel epigrams and sickly sentiments. Lord Lytton, unfortunately not satisfied with his own platitudes, chose in a late speech to quote with approbation certain platitudes which the Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford has lately written to the *Times* on the subject of education in India. The learned Professor, having spent almost a year in India, is no doubt an infallible authority on all matters relating to the polity of this vast Continent. He has been good enough to give the world his opinion about irrigation, land, the Native States, and education. Men of long Indian experience would not care to dogmatise on all these large and important subjects, but then they have not the advantage of being Oxford professors. Education is, however, a subject which an Oxford Don is supposed to have a certain practical knowledge of, and we are therefore disappointed when, instead of sound advice, Professor Monier Williams favours the readers of the *Times* with remarks which have not the advantage of being either very new or very true. Concerning education in India, he writes:—"I am afraid our Indian colleges and schools "are turning out more well-informed men than "formed men; more free thinkers than wise-"thinkers; more silly sceptics than honest in-"quirers; more glib talkers than accurate wri-"ters; more political agitators than useful "citizens." We only wish our colleges and schools were turning out well-informed men. They turn out men who have a superficial knowledge of a great many things, but are well informed about no single subject. A youth, after having spent years at an Indian school, may leave it almost ignorant of the history of his own country and of the country which rules him. He will have no accurate idea of geography. He will have learnt a list of names and places, but he will have no notion of the physical side of the science. He will have no knowledge of the grand literature of his own country, but he will have learnt to turn good English into bad—a useless exercise which in scholastic jargon is called paraphrase.

There is nothing in our educational course to awaken the understanding or to make men think. It is wanting in enthusiasm and in personal influence. It suffers from the accursed blight of officialism. When Blue Books speak of the progress of education, they mean that some inspector, who happens to possess a decent horse, has visited two more schools, and that three more schools have been added during the year to the already large list of inefficient ones. No man of sense, who is not prejudiced on account of the handsome stipend he draws for his educational labour, denies that our educational experiment in India has not proved a success. Education in India is like the University library, a high and imposing tower attached to a building too small for it. We have colleges but no schools to supply them with proper materials to work on. The colleges are not places of education but State cramming shops for the University examinations. Native students are, as a rule, wanting in freshness and vigour, but the little they do possess is washed out of them—to use Professor Huxley's happy phrase—"by the incessant labour and intellectual de-"bauchery often involved in grinding for exami-"nations." Every now and then an Indian college is fortunate enough to possess a man of rare culture and feeling like the Principal of Elphinstone College, and he is able, in a measure, to counteract the evils of the system. But the problem has yet to be solved how to educate the natives, so that they shall be more robust both morally and intellectually. One of the first steps towards its solution would be for those in authority to take to heart the following sentence:—"A superficial smat-"tering of knowledge is one thing, a real, though "only general and elementary knowledge, is "another. The first is useless, the second is "often of the greatest importance."

Professor Williams complains that the colleges in India produces "more political agitators than useful citizens." But it does not follow that because a man is a political agitator he is not an useful citizen. Political agitators are at present very much wanted in India to deliver the country from the narrow tyranny of a small class who owe their power to the accident of an examination. We feed the mind of the native on Milton and Wordsworth, and then tell him that he must have no love for divine liberty. Education and despotism are two antagonistic forces. We have determined to educate the people, and we must now be careful to have the great force with us and not against us. The natives of this country with all their faults are not wanting in shrewdness, and they regard with scorn the attempt to throw dust into their eyes by giving them the form of self-government without the reality. Napoleon the Third found playing at Liberalism a most dangerous game. The time has come when the English must gravely consider how much share in the government of their own country the natives can have, compatible with our own interests and the safety of the Empire. Having decided this, let us honestly give them that share. But it is a suicidal policy to make promises and not to keep them. Sam Slick used to say that there were two ways of governing a native—either by the bamboo or bunkum. We have not discarded the bamboo and yet are trying bunkum. But rational men are fast growing sick of bunkum speeches, which tell the natives that in a land of official posts they must hope for none of the fleshpots of Egypt.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 14.

THE half-yearly report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was issued a few days ago. The gross revenue for the six months is stated to have been £432,907, against £391,180 in the corresponding period, and the expenses were £167,608, against £170,427, leaving a net revenue of £265,299, as compared with £220,753. The balance in excess of the amount required for the guaranteed interest was deemed by the Governmental Railway Department in Bombay to be subject to certain deductions, and the Board have since received a telegram to the effect that the net available surplus, as agreed upon, is £71,270, which, according to an arrangement made with the Secretary of State, will be applied to the construction of the new Nurbudda Bridge. But for this, the Company's moiety at the current exchanges would have been sufficient for an excess dividend of 8s. per cent. (eight shillings). In the audited accounts there is a credit of £20,658 which, being the residue of a larger amount than that to which the Government laid claim, has been gradually accumulated by the directors from savings, exchange, sundries, investments, and interest; and, being of opinion that a portion may now be safely dealt with, they propose a bonus of 2s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest, which will take £10,000. The total capital expenditure to date is £7,459,789, of which £21,742 was the amount during last half year.

The new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 was brought out on Saturday, but it has of course not proved a success here. In fact, the agents, the Imperial Ottoman Bank, did so little to ensure success, taking no pains to make it known or advertise it extensively, that it is not easy to believe they seriously meant it to be taken up. They have merely gone through the form of offering it to the public, and that is all. The real truth of the matter is that of the £2,500,000 effective, which the loan represents, a great part has already been advanced by the Ottoman Bank and other capitalists to the Turkish Government on the security of the £280,000 alienated Tribute money, and, as the investment to them is very good, yielding say 12 per cent. with great safety? they can afford to wait for repayment of a part, at least, borrowing meanwhile on much cheaper terms if money is needed for ordinary purposes. Any finance or discount house in fairly good credit can borrow here at 4 per cent., and the difference between that and 12 per cent. is a very large profit. As the Tribute is safe and inalienable, coming direct to the Bank of England, the possession of the loan secures to the contractors a certain income out of the £280,000 a year, which suffices for the meantime. If peace is made, or Turkey goes to fragments, and we assume a nominal protectorate over Egypt, there would be a run for all the loans based upon the Tribute, and then the Imperial Ottoman Bank would get back, if it cared to sell, double its original outlay of capital for whatever amount of the loan it might happen then to hold. There is certainly one difficulty in the way, though I think not serious. The enemies of the loan who are also the enemies of Turkey, have threatened to memorialise the Stock Exchange to refuse a quotation for it, on the ground—first, that Turkey is a defaulter, and next that the security is so much which has been "filched" from the Tribute bondholders of 1854 and 1871. Now, the odd thing is that, although the £280,000 a year is really part of the Tribute, *the whole* of which had been hypothecated to the bondholders at the dates of the two loans, it was these very bondholders who themselves first suggested to the Turkish Government the expediency of deducting part of their security in consideration of a further guarantee for what would remain. The Porte simply did nothing; it maintained for more than a year an attitude of masterly inaction, allowing half the coupons to be paid, but maintaining its hold upon the other half as it was entitled to do by the terms of the original bond. The bondholders fretted and fumed, negociated and protested, sent delegates to Constantinople again and again, and deafened every city editor here with their clamour; but, in the long run, cheerfully consented by an overwhelming majority to accept a slight reduction of interest and sinking fund in return for a formal abandonment by the Porte of all claim to interfere with the portion of the Tribute still left to the 1854 and 1871 loans. It is, therefore, peculiarly bad taste for these bondholders now to sneer at revenues being "filched" from them which they voluntarily gave up as the fruit of an altogether new arrangement sought by themselves. The threat made here has, however, served its purpose of spoiling the chances of the new loan, and that suffices for the moment. Of course, although the loan is called Turkish, the security is entirely Egyptian, and, as the Tribute is a first charge upon Egyptian revenues, it could hardly be repudiated even if all the rest of the debt were to be. The whole question of the future political status of Egypt is, however, bound up with these matters, and, while the subscribers to these loans may be running great risks, they may also be in for a prize. It is impossible to shake people's minds here clear of the conviction that England is going to take a further and very prominent part in the concerns of Egypt—that is, that she will assume an immediate protectorate, if she does not actually annex it. When the news of the fall of Plevna came here on Tuesday, the first effect was not merely to send up Russian stocks but Egyptian also, and those of the Tribute loans, the calculation being that, in case of the apparently imminent partition of Turkey, Egypt would naturally go to England. I understand this to be an utter delusion. Our Government wishes nothing more earnestly than to be enabled to do nothing but watch and wait upon events, incurring neither risk, cost, nor responsibility of any kind or degree. Unforeseen circumstances may of course force their hand, but that is the only contingency they dread.

The great silver question in the United States is assuming larger dimensions and a serious character, so far as regards all holders of Government bonds, though a favourable enough aspect so far as concerns holders of silver. The strength of the silver remonetisers—that is, if those who want the silver dollar made an unlimited legal tender for the avowed purpose of paying off the national bonds in a depreciated currency, turns out to be stronger than is generally supposed. A motion has been introduced in the Senate at Washington to give the Government the option of paying all the national bonds in silver dollars containing 412½ grains of standard silver, and declaring that the restoration to the coinage of such silver coins as legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest, is not a violation of public faith or a derogation of the rights of public creditors. When it is stated that an actual majority of both Houses is in favour of this resolution, and that the only doubt is whether it will have such a majority, two-thirds in the Senate as will override the President's veto, it will be seen that the danger to the bondholders is very real. In exactly the same degree, however, is the prospect of silver improved. The impetus to the movement in the States comes mainly from the silver-producing regions, Senator Jones of Nevada whose income from his mines is said to be a million sterling a year, being the life and soul of it. The bulk of his support comes of course from the inflationists who profess to anticipate a financial crisis and a general collapse in values if the resumption of specie payments takes place on a gold basis; but this party controls a majority of both the western and southern States, and may be said to command the situation. Once it was supposed that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, both of whom are sound gold-standard men, would arrange a compromise by which silver might be coined in a sufficiently increased amount to steady the price of that metal and relieve the anxieties of the professed inflationists; but it is now clear that the silver remonetisers will accept no compromise, and must have all or nothing. What the end will be it is difficult to say. America is a country in which financial heresy flourishes so rankly, particularly when trade is dull as at present, that it is quite likely the silver remonetisers will succeed. In this case two things will happen—the American funded loans already floated, the 5 and the 4½ per cents. of which it is believed nearly £200,000,000 sterling in amount is held by European investors, will at once decline to a discount from their present quotation of 4 to 7 premium. Next, the further issue of four per cents., as yet only begun, will be completely suspended, and the Americans will lose that saving of interest on their debt on which Mr. Secretary Sherman has been counting as a first step towards economy and important fiscal reforms. As for silver, there would at the outset be a slight rise in price, but as the mints could not coin fast enough to absorb one quarter of the supply, the rise would not be maintained unless the Asiatic or European demand were simultaneously to increase. But the Indian and Chinese demand is a matter of augmented export of produce to England and France, of which, in the present state of the silk, cotton, and other markets there does not seem to be much prospect, while the Continent of Europe, instead of wanting more silver, is rather disposed to follow Germany and demonetise what it has. The Americans therefore will probably be disappointed, and will only find themselves plunged into further trouble, with the necessity of having to retrace their steps at great cost in money, self-respect, and public repute.

No improvement in business here can yet be reported, and the crisis in France has aggravated the long continued and general depression. Now that it is supposed to be over we shall probably have a change for the better. A good deal is dependent on the settlement in French matters. The silk market, for instance, has been in suspense for some time, because the Lyons manufacturers had allowed themselves to run out of stock in the uncertainty as to the future of the country. Threats of revolution, from above as well as from below, paralysed all exertion, and every one pursued a hand-to-mouth policy. So soon as a firm Government is established, as we are promised at present, the Lyons manufacturers will go into the market and buy large stocks of raw silk. In anticipation of this, and on a deliberate calculation that, do or say what he might, Marshal MacMahon must, in the long run, give in, some shrewd people have bought up considerable quantities of silk and now stand ready to profit by the certain rise in price. For a minor degree cotton and wool will also gain from a settlement in France, but only to a minor degree, for in their case, millowners are not so bare of stock, while, on the other hand, many of the foreign markets are glutted with the manufactured article. But on the main characteristic of our industrial position, I see as yet no real change. If things improve on the Continent we may take for granted that French, Belgian, and Swiss workmen will accommodate themselves to the new condition of things and labour heartily at whatever wages they can get; but nothing seems to teach our working men similar wisdom. The first glimpse of a revival in trade makes them raise their pretensions, and the helpless masters must give in or shut their factories or work at a loss. The struggles in Lancashire, the coal districts, and the Metropolis to reduce, or to resist an advance of, wages, continue, and on a smaller scale, these contests are chronic throughout England. No sooner is one settled than, like a suppressed cutaneous eruption, it breaks out somewhere else with aggravated symptoms. There was a strike lately at some iron works near Sheffield. The masters took into their employ some non-unionist puddlers from the north of England who were very glad to get work, things being bad in the north. But the strikers set upon these men whenever they found them alone, broke one man's leg, and in another case chasing a poor wretch into a butcher's shop they chopped his right hand off with the cleaver! This is not a Bulgarian atrocity, but a Yorkshire one. How can any industry thrive in which such things are possible? England is simply bound over hand and foot to her more shrewd and determined rivals who dexterously foment the quarrel.

The East Indian Railway Company announce a dividend of 25 per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest. This is equal to 7½ per cent. per annum against £6.6 per cent. a year ago.

The Barbour and Williamson case is likely after all to be compromised, neither side relishing the prospect of ten years' litigation. Even a compromise must be a serious matter to arrange, but it is greatly better than the other course. Bernard Cracroft's journal, *Financial Opinion*, has a capital story about one of the litigants. It states that Mr. Robert Barbour, of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, who is a staunch Presbyterian and as great a leader in that persuasion as Budgett is among the lay Wesleyans, or the late George Moore among evangelical Churchmen, offered not long since a handsome money prize for the maker of the best *cheese* without Sabbath labour. *F. O.* suggests there should be a prize to the winner of the best Manchester fortune earned by pure means, and hints that the prize would very likely not be awarded at all. I am sorry to think that our city morality will as little stand the test as that of Manchester.

COMPLETION OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHUNDWA, JAN. 1.

THE Holkar (or, as it is also called, the Indore) State Railway has at last been completed along the whole 86 miles of the line from Khundwa to Indore, and it was formally opened for through passenger and goods traffic to-day. Trial surveys for this line were made in 1869, and its construction having been resolved upon, *pucka* surveys were made and estimates were calculated in the season of 1870-71, under the late Mr. Crawfurd Campbell, M. Inst., C. E., who was appointed Superintending Engineer of the line. In December 1871, after completing the surveys and estimates, Mr. Crawfurd Campbell left for the Indus Valley Railway, and his position and duties as Engineer in-Chief of the Holkar State line devolved upon Mr. Charles Cheyne, who has carried the work through to a successful termination. The money for the construction of the line was found by the Maharajah Holkar, who was sharp enough to see that his territory, through which the railway passes, would be greatly improved at the same time that he could obtain a fair and sure interest on his investment, and who lent the Government of India for this purpose a crore of rupees at four-and-a half per cent. All preliminaries having been arranged, ground was broken at the Khundwa end in February 1872. The construction of the railway was entrusted by contract to Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills, who had been previously connected with the G. I. P. reconstruction works, but in June 1874, before they had had experience of the most difficult portions of the work, they came to the conclusion that they would not be able to complete the line within their specified prices, and petitioned Government to be allowed to withdraw from the contract. At the close of the same year (1874) they threw up the work, and it has been carried on since, under the superintending officers, either by petty contracts or departmentally. The first portion of the line opened was from Khundwa to Sanawad, a distance of 33 miles, between which stations regular traffic commenced on the 1st February 1874, and two months later four more miles of railway were opened, viz., as far as Mortakka on the Khundwa side of the Nerbudda river. Here occurred one of the chief engineering difficulties to be encountered in the construction of the line, the building of a high level bridge over the Nerbudda. This was a work which could not be expected to be got through in a month or two, but meanwhile the line was continued from the other bank of the Nerbudda, a distance of 20 miles to Choral Chowkie, and the railway was opened as far as that station, 57 miles from Khundwa, on the 20th January 1875. Communication across the Nerbudda was established, in the fair weather by a diversion and temporary low level bridge, and during the rainy season, by a ferry. At the Choral Chowkie there was another break, occasioned by the line of ghauts which runs across between that point and Mhow, and the next portion of the railway to be completed and opened was the 13 miles from Mhow to Indore. This, together with 37 miles of the Neemuch State line beyond Indore, was opened on the 3rd of August 1876—not formally, because the Government rules for the inspection of State lines require that they should be tested by heavy engines, and the heavy engines could not be got over the ghauts by roads; but it was opened then for light engines and passenger traffic. The Nerbudda bridge was opened on the 5th of October 1876. It consists of 14 spans of 60 metres (198 ft.) wide, carried on piers 90 ft. high, which piers are built of sandstone procured from the Guttah quarry, four miles distant. The ordinary rise of the Nerbudda river at this point during the monsoon is about forty feet above the average level of the water in the dry season; in 1871 it rose forty-six feet, and in 1876 fifty-two feet, and the "oldest inhabitant" says that in 1821 it mounted as high as sixty-three feet. To be quite beyond danger from the floods, the bridge has been raised high enough to be out of the way of even so enormous a rise of the water as is said to have been observed in this case. After the opening of the Nerbudda bridge, there was through communication by rail between Khundwa and Indore, with the exception of sixteen miles over the Ghauts from Choral to Mhow, and it is this part of the line which has been opened to-day, and which renders the through communication complete.

Up to the present time, passengers and goods for Mhow have had to go on from Choral by road, and the same rule has applied to the passengers and goods for Indore, because Indore can be reached in less time from Choral by driving straight there by road than by taking the road to Mhow and completing the journey by rail. Probably I was about the last passenger to Mhow who would travel by this means, and in view of their supercession by the railway, some description of the mode of locomotion and the route may not be without interest. Passengers rode from Choral to Mhow on Her Majesty's mail carts, such at least as could be accommodated in that way, and others had to make the best of bullock shigrams, or go, as goods and luggage went, in common country carts. The mail carts which ran on this road were not like the ordinary mail carts, which carry only one passenger perched beside the driver on the box, and provide an excellent means for making his back ache in the thin iron rail against which he has to lean; they were tongas which would carry two passengers besides the mail bags, the driver, and his *ghorawalla*, in tolerable comfort. Passengers got jolted a little certainly, but the seats and the backs thereof were well padded, and the jolting was rather pleasant than otherwise, and afforded good exercise for the liver. The tonga which I saw standing outside the Choral station on arrival there the other day from Khundwa, and which I was told was the mail cart for Mhow, had not the appearance which conveyed an idea of a rapid and comfortable conveyance. I had seen tongas before, and some shabby and ricketty ones amongst them, but never so shabby or so decrepit looking a tonga as this. The two ponies which were harnessed to it were on a par with the tonga, quite as ancient looking and quite as much worn out; and the harness was older and more dilapidated than either. It occurred to me that if the good people of Mhow and Indore had to depend regularly upon conveyances such as this to carry their letters to and fro, they must often have cause to complain of delay in the despatch and delivery of their correspondence. But I found that, in spite of their unprepossessing appearance, the tonga ran well and with tolerable evenness, the ponies galloped along at a good pace, needing nothing more than the raising of the driver's rough whip to warn them not to loiter on the road, and the rude harness performed quite satisfactorily the work for which it was intended. The way for a great portion of the distance consists of steep winding ascents, but we galloped over the hills almost as rapidly as along the straight, and arrived at Mhow (18 miles by road) in little more than two hours from the start. The trains which began running to-day will not run between Choral and Mhow in a very much shorter time,—they occupy rather more than an hour and a half passing over the Ghauts; but, of course, the comfort and convenience of passengers and the rapidity of transit of goods will be greatly enhanced.

The railway from Choral to Mhow, and also from Mhow to Oojein (to which point the Neemuch State line at present extends) was inspected on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of December by Captain Marryat, R. E., of Bombay, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways; and on the 27th December, Captain Bisset, R. E., the Manager of the Holkar State Railway, received instructions from Government to open the line on the 1st January 1878. The chief cause of the delay which occurred in the completion of what is known as the Ghaut division, viz., the sixteen miles of the line between Choral and Mhow, was the difficulty experienced in the construction of No. 2 tunnel, situated about ten miles from Choral station. This tunnel passes through a high hill, and during the attempts at boring, frequent and dangerous slips occurred. On two occasions the ends fell in, completely shutting up the men inside, and on the last of these occasions eighteen workmen were buried for 30 hours, though fortunately, they were all dug out alive and unhurt. After this, it was found necessary to abandon the tunnelling, and the hill was cut right down as if for an open cutting, a stonework tunnel was built, and a cushion of earth and moorum, about 20 ft. deep, was filled in over it, to obviate any danger from slips from the sides of the cutting that are likely to happen on account of the loose character of the material of which the hill is formed. The other chief engineering work on the ghauts is No. 2. Ravine Viaduct, (a quarter of a mile further on), which consists of three spans of 40 metres, each raised on piers 160 ft. high. This is the highest structure on the line. In its construction, the girders of the two land spans were built on stayings at site, and the centre span was put together on a platform of earth at the bottom, and both the girders and the roadway were hoisted together by the hydraulic lifting apparatus which was used in building the Taptee Bridge on the G. I. P. Railway. The total lift was 163 feet, and it occupied exactly six hours. This span was hoisted and fixed on the 11th April last, when the whole line was completed with the exception of the tunnel before alluded to. The lifting in the construction of Ravine Viaduct No. 1 (9½ miles from Choral), consisting of three spans of 30 metres each on piers 100 feet high, and Choral Bridge No. 3 (9½ miles from Choral), which consists of three spans of 40 metres each, was also done by means of the hydraulic apparatus. All the other hoisting was performed by derricks and tackle. There are altogether along these sixteen miles of railway, five bridges, viz:—Choral Bridge No. 1, consisting of three spans of 93ft. each (an odd length, because the piers had to be placed opposite those of the previously built road bridge alongside), the Ludya Bridge and Choral Bridge No. 2 (each three spans of 30 metres), Choral Bridge No. 3 (three spans of 40 metres), and Goraria Bridge (near the village of Goraria where the present Maharajah Holkar was born), one span of 25 metres; four tunnels,—one 190 yards long, and another 110 yards long, and a third 90 yards long, all lined throughout, and the fourth 120 yards long, with the ends only lined; and two Ravine Viaducts, one consisting of three spans of 30 metres, on piers 100 ft. high and the other of three spans of 40 metres, on piers 160ft. high. There is also an intermediate station at a place called Kala Koond, at the foot of the Ghauts, which is not intended for taking up or setting down passengers or goods, but where the ghaut engines will be attached to and detached from the trains. The culverts and smaller works are built of trap stone, with which the country abounds, but it is very hard and unfit for larger works on account of the expense of dressing it and the difficulty of getting it in sufficiently large blocks, and the piers of the larger bridges, &c., are built of a fine red sandstone, obtained from the Kalkote quarry, and carried by a tramway 14 miles to Gwaloo station, two miles below Choral Chowkie. The sleepers used in the construction of the permanent way (which is on the narrow gauge) are of creosoted pine imported from Europe, which is cheaper than any sufficiently good wood obtainable in this country. The rails are of the flat-footed pattern, weighing 40 lbs. to the yard run, and they are used without chairs, being fastened to the sleepers by dog-spikes and fang-bolts. The railway is fenced only in the vicinity of towns and large stations, where wire fencing is used. The line is worked by telegraph, on the line clear system. The sharpest curve is 500 ft. radius; and the steepest gradient is 1 in 40 which extends over three miles, exclusive of a test incline of a quarter of a mile long. This test incline is the result of a suggestion by Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to Government for State Railways, and consists of a short piece of 1 in 40, having below it and between it and the three miles 1 in 40 incline, a stretch of about 1,000 feet with a gradient of 1 in 200, the object being that the breaks of a descending train may be tested on the short run of 1 in 40, and, if they are not found to be in proper working order, the train can be pulled up on the 1 in 200. I came down by the first train this morning, and I presume the breaks acted properly; at any rate we came through, and arrived safe and sound at Choral. There was no *tamasha* on the occasion of the opening, probably owing to the fact that Sir Henry Daly is away at Calcutta, and there appears to have been no one to take the initiative.

I found travelling in the narrow gauge carriages on this line much more comfortable than on the great trunk railways. There was very much less oscillation and very much less dirt and dust. But the reduction of oscillation is probably due almost solely to the reduced rate of travelling, and the absence of dirt may be in a great measure accounted for by the same reason, coupled with the fact that wood is burned in the engine fires instead of coal. On the point of efficiency in goods traffic, I believe there is no man practically acquainted with the working of both broad and narrow gauge lines who does not give a decided preference to the broad gauge.

The total cost of the Holkar State Railway has been £1,250,000 and of the Neemuch line, as far as Fateabbad, and including the branch to Oojein, £250,000. There will be other charges for head-quarter buildings, workshops, &c., which I believe are to be situated at Mhow, and which will presumably be debited to the whole line from Khundwa to Neemuch.

The Holkar State Railway, as I have already mentioned, meets the Neemuch State Railway at Indore. At present the Neemuch main line has been completed and opened only as far as Fateahbad, and there is a branch, 11½ miles long, from Fateahbad, to Oojein. The main line will be carried from Fateahbad to Neemuch and from thence, eventually, though I believe the exact route has not yet been decided upon, to Ajmere, or rather to Nusseerabad, for the line between Ajmere and Nusseerabad has [illegible] been constructed. Then the branch which [illegible] present stops at Oojein will probably be extended to Bhopal through the rich grain producing country round Bhilsa, and the N. W. P. Government having started a survey from Manickpore to Jhansee, it may be in contemplation to unite the Gwalior line (already completed as far as Dholepore) and the Oojein and Bhopal extension at Jhansee with a line communicating direct with the G. I. P. Railway at Manickpore, about sixty miles below Allahabad. This is merely a supposition.

The Holkar and Neemuch State Railways as at present constructed will derive their freight traffic from the large quantities of opium produced in and exported from the districts through which they run. The average crop of Malwa opium, under which head is included all the opium grown in these districts, may be taken at about [illegible] chests; last season the actual produce was [illegible] chests. Of this amount in the season of 1876-77, the Indore district produced [illegible] chests, Rutlam 2,000, Dhar 3,000, Oojein 15,000, and Oodeypore (some 100 miles N. W. of Neemuch) 6,000. The railway will also be of great use and convenience in the transport of troops to and from the large military stations of Mhow and Neemuch, the last of which places is at present reached by a long and very wearisome road journey.

There will be, at present, two trains run daily from Khundwa to Oojein (123 miles) and *vice versa*—leaving Khundwa at 10-10 a.m. (mail) and 6-30 p. m., and arriving at Oojein at 8-4 p. m. and 12 a. m.; and leaving Oojein at 7-31 a. m. (mail) and 12-55 p. m. to arrive at Khundwa at 5-32 p. m. (in time to catch the Bombay mail, which leaves Khundwa at 6-25 p. m.) and at 9·20 a. m.

BOMBAY.

POLITICAL AGENT, KUTCH.—Colonel L. [illegible] Barton, the Political Agent of Kutch, left England for Bombay by the mail steamer of the 20th of last month.

DEATH OF A SIRDAR.—On Wednesday last Mr. Jeevanrao Narrain, *alias* Anna Saheb Moojundar, one of the Sirdars in the Deccan, died at his residence in Kushba Pait in Poona.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE AND MAGAZINES.—Colonel J. H. Reid has been appointed officiating Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines during Colonel Clarke's absence on special duty.

WE are glad to learn that Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, M. D., Fellow of the Bombay University has been elected a fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Dr. Khory is the first amongst the Parsees who has obtained this distinction.

SASSOON DOCK.—The s. s. Benledi left the Sassoon Dock on Monday night, the 31st ultimo, and the s. s. Clive entered on Sunday night, the 30th idem, to discharge her cargo. The s. s. Zeal also entered on Wednesday night, and has commenced discharging her cargo yesterday morning.

EVADING THE LICENCE FOR SALE OF POISON.—A Mahomedan shopkeeper, named Hajee Ismail Cassum was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by W. Webb, Esq., the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, on being found guilty of selling poisons without having duly obtained a licence for the sale of such articles.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at a range of cadjan huts, below the Carnac Bunder Railway Overbridge, occupied by labourers, which spread rapidly through the whole range, and completely burnt the whole in a very short time. The fire was got under by manual engines from Mandvie and Pydhownee, and the water supplied by bheesties from the harbour as there was no supply available from the Vehar pipes at that time. No life was lost.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Gopalgier Jairam and three others, prisoners in H.M.'s Debtors' Jail, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer a charge of assault preferred by Balkrishna Gunputjee, also a prisoner in the jail, alleged to have been committed on the 13th ultimo. Upon the evidence adduced, they were all adjudged guilty, defendant No. 1 Gopalgier Jairam, was fined Rs. 40, and the three others Rs. 10 each.

HIS Grace the Archbishop of Goa is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday morning next on a pastoral visit to the churches under his jurisdiction in India. While in Bombay for a day or two, he will be the guest of Bishop Meurin and subsequently proceed to Calcutta and Madras. On his return to Bombay [illegible] Bombay churches under his jurisdiction will receive his pastoral visits, and with some of them it will, probably, be the first time during the present century [illegible] the light of an Archbishop's countenance will [illegible] been vouchsafed.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF A POSTAL LETTER.—Kummeena, a native Christian woman, was brought up yesterday on remand and charged before the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with fraudulently retaining and making away with a postal letter intended for delivery to one Miss Cullen. Upon further evidence being adduced in proof of the guilt of the prisoner, who also admitted that she was known as Mary Cunningham and not by the name of Kummeena which she had given to the Police, she was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 1st January, was 526, being 2 less than in the preceding week, 93 more than the total of the week ending 2nd January 1877, and 136 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 276 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 40·91. There were 161 deaths from remittent fever, which is 5 less than last week and 38 above the same period last year. There were 14 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 12 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 37, 19, and 38 respectively, as compared with 39, 17, and 27 last year.

ANOTHER GUN ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to chronicle another gun accident, the victim being a poor native boy. Two soldiers of H. M.'s 11th Regiment went out shooting at the Kurruckwasla tank; one of them had his gun cocked under his arm, and when going through a field by some unaccountable means or other the trigger descended and the contents of the gun were lodged into the shoulder of an unfortunate boy who was immediately removed to the Sassoon Hospital. The soldiers were brought in from Kurruckwasla under police escort, and were afterwards made over to the military authorities.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DOG-SPEARING CASE.—This case, in which Lieutenant Lyons, Barrack Master, Poona, has been prosecuted by Messrs. Clarke, C. E., and A. L. P. Larken, C. S., before the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Britten, will come to a close on Monday next, when the decision of the Magistrate will be given. Lieutenant Lyons, through some misunderstanding, speared the dogs of the complainants. All the witnesses for the prosecution and defence with one exception have been examined, and the case has been postponed because a butler of Mr. Whiting's has been called as a witness. The decision of Colonel Britten will be given after the examination of this last witness for the defence.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE understand that the office of the Assistant Revenue Commissioner is shortly to be done away with.—*Id.*

WE hear from Gawlior that Major Collingwood, R.A., met with a serious accident on the 26th ultimo. He was riding on parade over a newly watered road which was very slippery; his horse's hind legs slipped under him and he fell on his haunches and then rolled over Major Collingwood. His life is a miracle under the circumstances, for the saddle was smashed. Major Collingwood was carried in an insensible state on a charpoy to his house. Strange to say no bones were broken and no injury done to the head; but he is severely bruised all over. He is a great favourite with every one, and all rejoice in his marvellous escape.—*Id.*

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Serapis, [illegible] tons, Captain D. Davidson, sailed yesterday for Aden and England with 57 officers, 14 ladies, and 24 children; also 1,462 men, 150 women, and 209 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

1-8th Foot.

Col H G Wood
Major T Longfield
Capt W W Egerton
Capt F G Stuart
Capt W Louis
Capt J J Hamilton
Lieut A H Cope
Lieut S Brown
Lieut G V Turner
Lieut and Adjt W F Kelly
Lieut L C F Thompson
Sub-Lieut F Hawkins
Sub-Lieut G R Stone
Sub-Lieut V J H Brooker
2nd Lieut G K Moore
Pay Master and Major and Mrs T P Senior and three children
Lieut D A Blest
Lieut H G W Ford
Lieut E C Parker
Lieut R B Leslie
Lieut G E Stevenson
Lieut Stock
Lieut C Wood
Lieut H J Massy
Qr Mr and Mrs C V Leech and child
Surg Major R Jackson

Lieut Col and M[illegible] Warner and three children, R A
Lieut J A F W[illegible]
Lieut W S D L[illegible], 17th Foot
Lieut G Halborr[illegible]
Capt and M[illegible] and child, 59th Foot
Surg Major a[illegible] Spence and four children
Surg Major T Murtagh
Surg Major R O Hayden
Major and Mrs M[illegible] and four children, 72nd Highlanders
Sub-Lieut and M[illegible] and two children, 33rd Foot
Major and Mrs [illegible] child
[illegible] Foot
Surg and [illegible]
Lieut J King, 70th [illegible]
Lieut H C Bond, 8[illegible]
Lieut T W L Stanf[illegible] R A
Major F H Chamber, [illegible] Foot
Lieut D F Gordon, [illegible] Foot

56th Foot.

Lieut-Col G C Berry
Major F C Hill
Capt and Mrs A Greenland and child
Capt and Mrs W Bell and child

Capt A G Spencer
Capt and Mrs H [illegible] Kelly and child
Capt H W S Smee
Lieut and Mrs J [illegible]burry and two children

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 3.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lytton, together with a numerous suite, paid a State visit to the Opera last night. There was a numerous attendance. All the officials, Military, Civil, and Diplomatic were in uniform.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STATEMENT BY LORD CARNARVON.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Lord Carnarvon, in reply to a deputation which waited upon him yesterday respecting the policy of the Government, stated that England had determined to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question.

Circumstances, he said, had not materially changed since the speech made by Lord Derby in November last. The rejection by Russia of the offers of mediation was no affront to England, and nobody, he was sure, desired to have a repetition of the Crimean war.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH WALES.

Advices from South Wales state, that terrible distress prevails there in consequence of the closing of the iron works.

GHAZI AHMED MUKHTAR'S SUCCESSOR.

Ismail Pasha has been appointed to replace Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar, who was recently recalled, in command of the Turkish forces at Erzeroum.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the famine-stricken in Southern India altogether amounts to £500,000.

OBITUARY.—Major General E. C. Beale, Bombay Infantry.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that the investment of Sofia is nearly completed.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rt. Rev. Paul Goethals has been appointed by the Pope Apostolic Vicar of Calcutta in succession to Archbishop Steins.

THE INCOME MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The S. S. China, with outward English mails of 21st December, left here last night at 8 p.m. for Bombay and the Khedive sailed at same time for Galle and Calcutta.

LONDON, JAN. 2, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	**5 5/16d.**

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	**1-8⅝**
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	**81¼**
4½ per cent. do.	**81¾**
5½ per cent. do.	**89**
3 per cent. Consols for Account	**94½**
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	**108**
Bar Silver	**53¾**

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrivals—Madras and Italia.

Departure—Achille.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 3, 3-50 P. M.

Mail Steamer Thibet, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 3, 6.15 P.M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	**1s. 8¾d.**	**per Rupee**
Do. 6 months' sight	**1s. 9**	**„**
Credits, „ 3 „ „	**1s. 9**	**„**
Documents, 3 „ „	**1s. 9 1-16d.**	**„**
Sovereigns each	**Rs. 11-8-6.**	

IT is believed in Calcutta by persons in a position to know, that Government will not take over the E. I. Railway in 1879.

WE can hardly credit the statement which has been made to us that it is in contemplation to pass over Mr. Spenser, and appoint Mr. Webb First Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. Spenser's claims to the appointment are so strong, resting as they do not merely on length of service but on approved qualifications for judicial work, that his supersession will reflect no credit on the Government and the Chief Justice. We do not say this in disparagement of Mr. Webb, who is making a good name for himself by his careful and assiduous attention to whatever work is given him to do, and who on a former occasion, during Mr. O'Leary's absence, acted as First Judge. But Mr. Webb is a young man who can very well wait a few years for his promotion, and who has no pretensions to be preferred to such a man as Mr. Spenser. Nothing is so demoralizing to the public service as the heart-breaking favouritism which now so often baulks the legitimate expectations of well-tried public servants; and, in the interest of the administration of justice, we think it would be well if the dispensers of judicial patronage in Bombay were to set an example of fairness by dealing justly with men who have only their own merits to recommend them for promotion.

WE believe it is now nearly certain that Britto will not be hanged, and that the Bombay Government will grant the prayer of those memorialists who are anxious he should be kept alive for the encouragement of other persons disposed to commit brutal murders. It is a pity that people who talk so much of the sacredness of human life when the life of a murderer only is concerned, cannot occasionally remember that the life of his victim should have been held sacred also. As the Frenchman said, in reply to an eloquent advocate for the abolition of capital punishment, *Oui, mais que Messieurs les Assassins commencent.* Trial by jury may as well be abolished, if, after the jury has given a unanimous verdict and the judge has expressed his cordial concurrence in it, the case can be reheard and settled by Government on the partial representations of the condemned man's friends. We are told that Mr. Justice Green has changed his mind since he tried the case; if so, we are very sorry for Mr. Justice Green, and shall have much less respect for his judgment hereafter than we have had up to this time.

THE telegraph line connecting Jacobabad with Khelat (the capital), we understand, will be finished during the ensuing year.

LATE intelligence from the Frontier states, that the road between Herat and Persia is now endangered by the eldest son of the Chief of the Turkoman tribes, who is pillaging the villages in the neighbourhood and waylaying travellers. His father, it is said, has been trying to secure the highwayman, but without success; and the Commander of the Herat forces is now hunting him at the head of 1,000 horse and foot.

WE understand that Captain Molloy, on special duty with the Yarkund Envoy, will probably return to his duties in India within the next two or three months. The Envoy is now at Constantinople, where it is believed he will remain pending the settlement of disturbances in Kashgar.

IT was lately rumoured in Persia, that a partizan of that country at Cabul had informed the Persian Government that the Ameer was making preparations for a military expedition in the spring against Siestan. There is apparently no foundation for the report, nevertheless it caused considerable uneasiness.

MR. H. M. PLOWDEN has been appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab in place of the Hon'ble Mr. C. Boulnois.

H. E. the Maharaja of Bhurtpore has chartered the steamer Khandalla for a pilgrimage to Juggurnauth.

THE *Indian Mirror* is now published as a broadsheet the size of the *Statesman*.

THE *Statesman*:—The subjoined translation of a letter written from Shiraz to a Bombay merchant, on the subject of the Tiflis and Teheran Railway, may serve to illustrate our recent remarks upon modern Persian politics. Without guaranteeing the accuracy of the writer's information in all respects, we believe that his letter fairly represents the ideas and aspirations, floating about just now in educated Persian circles:—

"We hear that a line of rail is under construction from Teheran to Tabriz, and also from Tiflis to the Araxes. His Majesty the Shah is busy with the work day and night, with the greatest zeal and energy. Muza Fath Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Azerbaijan, the province of the Heir Apparent, is in special charge of the railway works, which will most likely be finished by next spring. A line is also to be made from Resht and Anzali, to Teheran. Some of the local merchants object to these projects, and the English at Teheran are opposed to the Teheran and Tabriz Railway, because they do not wish Persian territory to be placed thus in communication with Tiflis. All the material for the railway comes from Russia. The expenses, as far as Tabriz, are estimated at 4 crores tumans (eight hundred thousand pounds sterling). In the Paris Exhibition next year, Persian goods to the amount of about a crore of tumans will be exhibited by order of the Government, under the management of the Armenian Jehangir Khan, and others. The Shah himself will visit Paris, and effect a commercial treaty there, with the European Governments. It is his Majesty's intention, after the completion of the Teheran and Tabriz Railway, to hold an Exhibition in Teheran, so as to encourage intercourse between Persia and Europe; and no doubt this will be done in time. Since the Shah's visit to Europe, he has completely changed. Among other signs of this, is the uniform of the army. The old dress has been discarded, and now we have several regiments equipped like the Germans. Flint muskets are not to be found in Persia now. The Persian Government has the most friendly relations with all Europe, and especially with Germany. Several German officers and engineers have visited Persia at the Shah's request, and their service are to be employed in the Ordnance, and other departments of the army. The English every now and then shoot an arrow at a venture (*gahi gahe tir ba tariki mi andazand*), and do nothing more; and *that*, too, never comes to anything (*ba kharj-i-ahidi na mi rasad*). I can't think what sort of a policy these people have invented in these days (*in auqat in taifa cha sabqi paida karda and*). [Then follows one of those meaning quotations in which Eastern writers so delight. It is a well-known couplet of Hafiz, in which the lover promises his mistress, Samarcand and Bukhara for one of her Indian ringlets, if she will be gracious to him. The geographical names come in with a quaint aptness.] One may say that Fate favours Russian designs at present. Persia can't help acting in concert with Russia; it is her sole resource. It was lately notorious in Teheran, that the Wali of Kurdistan, moved by religious fanaticism, prepared for a row, and had 20,000 Kurds ready to aid the Turks, whereupon the Shah deposed the Wali, and appointed Farhad Mirza in his place, who promptly seized and sent to Teheran all the chiefs whom he suspected. For this, the Russian Envoy at Teheran rendered thanks to his Majesty in a special audience."

THE following interesting account of Mr. Lynn's first balloon experience in Calcutta is written by himself and appears in the Calcutta papers:

I suppose those who formed the dense concourse in the Northern Circular Road on Saturday will be interested in reading my description of the voyage and descent of the balloon. For the purpose of determining my altitudes this time, I used an instrument of my own construction; it consists of a small metallic tube, having secured at one end of it an empty flexible tube of goldbeater's skin. Now the atmosphere at the altitude of about 15,900 feet expands to double its space taken at the level of the sea. The air in the metallic tube finds space for its increasing bulk in the flexible tube. This latter is of sufficient length to register great altitudes, and is indexed and regulated to show its relative expansion. I drifted on a southerly wind, and attained an altitude of 9,000 feet before I passed over the Eastern boundary of the city of Calcutta. I found that the current from the south did not reach more than 2,000 feet in height. I was hovering over Calcutta about and hour. The view from the altitude of 9,000 feet was sublime beyond description. Every street and garden patch was distinctly delineated as upon a coloured map. The Hooghly River appeared like a small silvery snake, and the ships like small black spots upon its back, and whenever I looked westward, all the water surfaces seemed to stand up far above the land. The general shout from the vast assemblage on my leaving the earth I distinctly heard a second time after I had been up fifteen minutes. This was a reverberation. At 4-40 I found that I was beginning to move rapidly towards Tiger Point in the Soonderbuns. I was at this moment at an elevation of 13,000 feet. This unpleasant prospect of landing induced me to endeavour to beat a retreat, which I was fortunate enough to accomplish by descending into the current which I found blowing for a few moments from the south-east. In this current I could not remain, and at 5 o'clock a descent into the jungle seemed inevitable. I could at this time observe that there was not a breath of wind over the surface of the jungle for three thousand feet in height. I had to quickly consider, if possible, the advisable course to pursue, but all consideration seemed of no avail. I must come down at once, otherwise I should be enveloped in darkness, and have no chance of getting out of the jungle; even in light my chance of being extricated seemed to me faint. While now slowly descending, and at an altitude of 10,000 feet in an otherwise perfectly clear atmosphere, a vast plain of intense white to the north was open to my view. I cannot from any conception as to the cause of this phenomenon, excepting that the rays of the setting sun had come in contact with a cold blast from the snowy range in the Himalayas. I continued my descent, and very soon this phenomenon was lost to me. Although every moment's delay increased my risk in landing, I could not resist the temptation of re-ascending to try to "fathom" this mystery, but could not succeed. This strange appearance was only visible to me from an altitude of 10,000 feet. At 5-15 I was within 1,000 feet of *terra firma*,—a rather inappropriate name for the locality (24-Pergunnahs.) A huge crocodile was moving towards me with an impressive steadiness, and when I came down slap in to the mud and rushes, which for miles around me, were over 10 feet in height, I saw the monsters head level with the tops of the bulrushes. Had there been a slight breeze, I think I could have anchored to this brute; fortunately I had enough ballast left to throw overboard just as this monster was within 50 yards of me. This enabled me to rise above the thick jungle to the length of my grappling rope, say about 30 feet. I have heard—and I thought I had once proved—that crocodiles cannot turn rapidly, but I now found that I was mistaken, for this one ran around my grappling rope. I hoped that he would soon impale himself on my grappling iron; but I was doomed to disappointment, for as I had been calling very lustly for help I found natives making their way towards me, wading through the thick mud and rushes. As the rushing sound was heard on all sides, the crocodile made off, otherwise I think he would have waited for me. I suppose, therefore, that these animals will not harm when several natives are near them. About half-a-dozen natives were induced by me after much persuasion, to *puckrao* my rope; they led me to believe that they would have been alongside of me before, but they had seen the crocodile's head near the balloon car. The balloon was wafted over the jungle and across creeks for nearly three miles. I would have said that this could never be accomplished, for many times the natives were getting through mud 3 feet deep. At last we arrived at a small dry space. Here I emptied the balloon and packed it into the car. We had to cross two wide channels; the dead weight was got on the heads of twelve natives, who had the pluck to get across the streams and mud up to their armpits. However, it did not disfigure them so much as I should have been, for they were nude. I was taken across these delectable swizzles on their shoulders. We at last arrived with the balloon at the Asiatic Jute Mills at Sourah, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. J. Preston and Mr. J. S. Miller, I am convinced I should never have reached a place of safety. These gentlemen showed me every kindness, and here I am safe and sound."

THE *Pioneer*—The 11th Hussars, during the eleven years of their Indian service, now drawn to a close, lost but sixty men from death. Probably no regiment in this country ever maintained a stricter, more uniform, and more perfect discipline than this highly efficient corps. It is the fashion for the home authorities to think that a regiment arriving from India is certainly in need of brushing up, and wheeling into line at some of the big camps, before it is fit to perform ordinary English garrison duty. Such an opinion, always wrong, will be thoroughly out of place if applied to Prince Albert's Hussars. We imagine a few lessons might be learned from them by many corps on the home establishment.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned an increase of twenty-five per cent. to the salaries of the senior civil servants of Ceylon.

DURING his recent confinement to bed the Pope has been overhauling his old correspondence, destroying or sorting the papers to be intrusted to the Cardinal Camerlengo in a sealed packet for delivery into his successor's hands. Among others, there are letters from Kings, Emperors, Princes, and political and ecclesiastical personages, relating to the events of his Pontificate, especially to the vicissitudes of recent Italian History and the conduct of the Holy See in 1848. These papers are expected to throw much light on certain obscure points, and thus serve as guidance to his successor.

PRINCE FREDERICK CARL, nephew of the Emperor of Germany, not long since, for family reasons, was most desirous of being separated from his wife. He accordingly spoke to his uncle on the subject. The Emperor calmly replied:—"My dear nephew, I have not been separated, your father has not been separated, your grandfather was not separated, neither *will you* be separated"—and he has not been separated.

THE following passage from the new volume of theP rince Consort's Life is of interest as showing how entirely Napoleon III. succeeded during his own visit to London and the Queen's visit to Paris in winning the good opinion of her Majesty. The extract is taken from the Queen's note-book at the close of her visit to the French capital:—"Strange indeed are the dispensations and ways of Providence. Whoever could have thought that this same man, this Emperor, towards whom we certainly were not, since December, 1851, well disposed, against whom so much was and could be said, whose life had been so chequered, could from outward circumstances, and his own sincere, straightforward conduct towards this country and moderation and wisdom generally, become not only the staunchest *ally* and friend of England, but our personal friend? I have since talked frequently with Albert, who is naturally much calmer, and particularly much less taken by people, much less under *personal* influence, than I am. He quite admits that it is extraordinary how very much attached one becomes to the Emperor, when one lives with him quite at one's ease and intimately, as we have done during the last ten days, for eight, ten, twelve, and, to-day, even fourteen hours a day. He is so quiet, so simple, *naif* even, so pleased to be informed about things which he does not know, so gentle, so full of tact, dignity, and modesty, so full of respect and kind attention towards us, never saying a word, or doing a thing, which could put me out or embarrass me. I know few people whom I have felt involuntarily more inclined to confide in and speak unreservedly to—I should not fear saying anything to him. I felt—I do not know how to express it—safe with him. His society is particularly agreeable and pleasant: there is something fascinating, melancholy, and engaging, which draws you to him, in spite of any *prevention* you may have against him, and certainly without the assistance of any outward advantages of appearance, though I like his face. He undoubtedly has a most extraordinary power of attaching people to him! The children are very fond of him; to them also his kindness was very great, but at the same time most judicious. Then, he is so fond of Albert, appreciates him so thoroughly and shows him so much confidence. In fine, I shall always look back on this visit to France, not only on account of the delightful and splendid things we saw and enjoyed, but on the time we passed with the Emperor, as one of the pleasantest and most interesting periods of my life! The Empress, too, has a great charm, and we are all very fond of her."

WE read in the *Turkestan Gazette* of the 18th (30th) Oct. as follows:—"Now that the dangers which threatened in the shape of scanty crops and their consequence—famine—have passed away, the chief attention in India has been turned to the relations with Afghanistan, as to the state of which the East Indian Government is, in the least degree, satisfied. The mountain tribes who dwell on the North-West borders of India are causing much uneasiness by raiding in the vicinity of the Peshawur Cantonment and by producing desolation in those parts. The Afreedees who inhabit the Khyber Pass are being furnished with arms from Cabul, and will decline the advantageous terms offered to them by the East Indian Government. The passage through India of the Turkish Emissary extraordinary to the Afghan Ameer induced the Government of the Viceroy to inform that personage officially that the Indian Government knew nothing of his mission, inasmuch as they had not been previously advised as to his advent. With reference to this circumstance the *Bombay Gazette* justly observes that even if the East Indian Government had not received official information about the Turkish mission to Cabul it should, in reality, have well known the object for which it was coming, since the said mission would never have set out without first obtaining the consent of the English Ambassador in Constantinople. The same journal is of opinion that this mission is a false step which can only injure England in the eyes of the Ameer of Cabul and of the Indian Mahommedans. In the opinion of the *Bombay Gazette* the Ameer should be brought to believe that his fate depends on England alone, and the Indian Mahommedan should never be allowed to suppose that Great Britain prizes the friendship or the alliance of the Sultan. Nor do affairs in Khelat at all answer to the wishes of England. The behaviour of the Khan of Khelat with whom the Ameer of Cabul maintains frequent communications is distinguished for its double purpose. The presence of Sandeman's English force alone keeps the Khan straight.

ADVICES from Tiflis state that the weather is colder in the Caucasus than has been known for many years. On the Vladikavkaz road, which is trod by thousands of Turkish prisoners on their way to be interned in the interior of Russia, terrible scenes have occurred, a large number having been frozen to death. The sanitary hospital established at entrance of the Dariel Pass is overflowing with prisoners suffering from frost bite, and urgent representations have been made to the Tiflis authorities to send assistance to the place. In Tiflis itself, where 7,000 Turks are awaiting removal to Russia, men are continually to be met in the street clad in rags and limping over the snow with naked feet. The Russian Government is straining every nerve to provide the prisoners with warm clothing, but the number thrown upon its hands through recent successes in Armenia is so great that the stores accumulated at Alexandropol and other places on the frontier are utterly inadequate to meet the demand.

Truth on Manchester:—In regard to Manchester morals, Sir George Jessel was more emphatic than complimentary. But the Williamson *v.* Balfour trial did not touch upon the "double invoice trick." This is often practised in what is termed the home trade. A wholesale London draper orders Manchester goods through an agent. The agent obtains a real invoice of the goods for himself, and a sham invoice, in which the prices are considerably higher, for his client. Not only is the client cheated, by this means, out of money, but the goods with which he is supplied are not first class, for, of course, the most respectable manufacturers decline to be parties to these double invoices. A Manchester merchant writes to say, that Manchester ought not to be held accountable for the acts of the large commission houses which are, with one or two exceptions, composed of Scotchmen and persons of Eastern extraction. Manchester, observes the merchant, is worse off than the Egypt of the Pharaohs, because, whilst, like Egypt, she has been robbed of her jewels by these sojourners, there seems no chance of their taking themselves off. I would mildly suggest, that they might find a profitable field for their labours in London, as directors of joint-stock companies.

THE following provisional order, from the office of the Commissioner of Police in London, has been recently sent to all the metropolitan stations:—"Pending the decision of the Secretary of State as to the old system of detection of crime, all gratuities given by private persons or public bodies to police employed in plain cloths or in uniform in recognition of services rendered in making inquiries respecting evidence or for the arrest of criminals are to be paid into a gratuity fund kept by the receiver. Directions will be given as soon as possible as to the disposal of this fund, and great care will be taken that the conduct of the individual officer is recognized when the award is made. The particulars of all such gratuities are to be continued to be reported, and the Commissioner will direct, in each case, what amounts are to be paid into the fund. The money is to be paid into the Bank of England on a receivable order, after submitting the usual vouchers." Great dissatisfaction is felt by the police at this new regulation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. O'LEARY'S MEMORY.

THE Small Causes Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas holidays. Before the judges took their seats in their respective courts, it appeared to be the desire of the general body of pleaders practising in this Court that a sense of the loss sustained by the profession in the death of the Chief Judge, Mr. John O'Leary, should be expressed and some mark of respect shown to his memory. This desire having been communicated to the judges, Mr. Warden, acting Second Judge, Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskar, Third Judge, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, sat in the full Court, which was crowded by the officers of the Court, the pleaders, and a large number of suitors and others who came up from the other Courts.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vakil, the senior pleader, addressing the Court, said—May it please your Honor, we deeply regret the untimely death of our Chief Judge. In saying so, I express not my individual feeling, but the feeling of the profession and of the public of Bombay. This is not the occasion to expatiate on the merits or virtues of the deceased gentleman. To say that he was a discerning Judge, and pains-taking, conscientious, and well-informed man, skilled in legal lore and possessed of administrative talent and of a large and comprehensive mind, is not to say all that he deserves. That he gave entire satisfaction to the suitors generally, to the gentlemen practising before him, and to the public at large, is an undeniable fact. His large experience of men and manners, his extensive acquaintance with the usages and practices obtaining among the different mercantile interests of the city, upon which he accurately adjudicated, and above all, his kindness and condescension towards all who came into contact with him, were qualities and capacities remarkably prominent in him. His death has cast a gloom over Bombay; and here we would all join in sympathy for his family on account of the deep loss they have sustained. With your Honor's permission, I would now suggest that the Court be closed for the day in token of respect to the memory of the deceased judge.

Mr. Warden, the senior Judge, said:—We also think that, in respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Judge, the Court should be closed for the day. The late Mr. O'Leary was indeed a pains-taking and conscientious judge. He was known to be kind-hearted to every one who came into contact with him. I was associated with him for three years as a judge of this Court, and I know that a more friendly superior no man ever sat with. We direct the closing of the court for the day.

The Judges then retired, and the Court was closed for the rest of the day.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.

(Madras Athenæum.)

MR. MACLEAN'S *Guide* (published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office) is strictly confined to particulars about the town and island of Bombay; but inasmuch as the history of Bombay is intimately associated with the history of the English possession of India, the book will be found interesting by a larger circle than one comprised in the boundaries of the western capital. The *Guide* is admirably written, and has been the fruit of much skilfully applied industry, and we are glad to see that the public has appreciated it sufficiently to induce Mr. Maclean to publish a third edition of it. No better book could be in the hands of the tourist first arriving in India at Bombay, and the tourist himself will appreciate it, unless he happens to be a man who cares less for solid information treated in the dignified garb of history than for feeble chit-chat upon Indian affairs. The *Guide* is admirably printed, and in its outward appearance alone it is creditable to the progressing art of printing in India.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Blaney presided and there were also present Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Capt. Morland, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following letter was read from the Educational Inspector, Central Division:—

"11th Dec. 1877.

"To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

"Having seen in the public journals that the Municipality have decided to make an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for the year 1878, for the extension of primary education in the city of Bombay, I have the honour to suggest for your approval that the money be expended as follows:—

Cost of 4 girls' schools for the children of Guzerati speaking Hindoos at Bhooleshwur, Rangarie Street, Kalbadavie, and Null Bazaar, at Rs. 41 per mensem each = Rs. 164 monthly.

Cost of one Guzerati school for boys at Gowallia Road, Rs. 31 monthly.

Cost of one girls' school for the children of Marathi speaking Hindoos at Kalbadavie, Rs. 76 monthly.

Cost of two Marathi boys' schools at Colaba and Matunga, at Rs. 33 each = Rs. 66 monthly.

Total for 8 new schools, Rs 337 monthly, and Rs. 4,044 yearly;

Furniture for 8 new schools, at Rs. 50 each, Rs. 400;

Additional rent required to provide better accommodation for existing schools, Rs. 540;

Gross total, Rs. 4,984.

2. I may take the opportunity of stating that the number of schools partly supported from the present Municipal grant is 34, as follows:—

18 schools for Marathi speaking Hindoos.
10 „ „ Guzerathi „ „
1 school „ Marathi „ Hindoo girls
1 „ „ Guzerathi „ „
1 „ „ „ „ Parsee girls.
3 schools for Hindustani speaking boys.

I do not propose any new schools for Mahomedans, because, judging from existing ones, I do not think they are likely to succeed.

I have the honour to request a reply at your earliest convenience.

(Signed) T. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Educational Inspector, C. D."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee moved "that a standing sub-committee of the Council be appointed to report from time to time on the schools for primary education maintained in the city of Bombay from the sums annually contributed by the Corporation, to consist of the Chairman, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., the Hon. Mr. Rogay, Mr. Kirkham, and Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and that Col. Waddington's letter be referred to this sub-committee. Also, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Col. Waddington."

Mr. Kirkham said he did not see any objection to the resolution, and it might occasionally be useful, so he would second it.

The motion was adopted.

ACTING ALLOWANCES TO POLICE OFFICERS.

A letter was read from Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the Municipality, dated 19th December 1877, advising the Council that police officers acting for senior officers are entitled to acting allowances, and that sections 58 and 59 of the Municipal Act do not apply to their cases. The letter was ordered to be recorded.

THE TRAMWAYS.

The Chairman read a letter from Government No. 3648, dated 24th December 1877, stating, with reference to the letter from the Chairman Town Council, No. 1558 of 1877, that His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think it expedient to alter the law as regards tramways which was passed after the fullest consideration.

The letter of the Chairman asked that the consent of the Corporation should be made requisite to any extension of the tramways under the new Municipal Act.

A LARGE REFUND TO GOVERNMENT.

A memorandum was read from the Commissioner forwarding correspondence regarding the Government claim for refund of Rs. 11,033 to the Postal Department on account of wheel tax erroneously paid by Government in past years for postal vans and horses, including a letter from Messrs. Crawford and Boevey on the subject, stating that the Limitation Act will apply altogether in favour of Government, and that the claim cannot be disputed.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought this sum might be taken as a sett-off against the late non-payment of the Government contribution towards the maintenance of the Police.

It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to refund the money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kirkham, that it be the duty of the Secretary to circulate along with the agonda paper for the first meeting in each month, a memorandum with dates of outstanding business, *i. e.* of all matters which have been before the Council, but are not finally disposed of.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 165-4-0 to Mr. Thacker Khimjee Lukhmeedas, executor of Jetha Ladhanee, compensation for 6·61 square yards of ground taken up for the improvement of Bhunderwada (Mandvie) in 1871.

A memorandum was submitted from the Commissioner, stating that it is proposed to further widen Chunam Kiln Lane from 24 to 30 feet, and that Messrs. Narayen and Withoba Ballajee consent to sell to the Municipality 249 square yards additional at the rate of 6 rupees per yard, which would enable the thoroughfare fronting their land to be made 30 feet wide. Sanction was given to the land being taken up at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard.

Sanction was asked to a grant of Rs. 1,523-0-1 for cost of examining the length of the 14 inch main to Mazagon. The amount to be met from savings in the grant for the water extension to Mazagon. The Commissioner said it was found necessary to open the main to find out the cause of a discoloration of the water supplied to the shipping. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee objected to the sanction on the ground that the expenditure had not been authorised. The matter was postponed in order that the Commissioner may supply particulars.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Dhondoobai, widow of Mr. Koosnajee Doongrajee of 8·75 square yards of ground taken up for the improvement of Shaik Ally Junjeekur Street. (2.) Also to a conveyance from Mr. Bhanjee Megjee of 38·56 square yards of ground taken up for the improvement of 1st Chinch Bunder Row. [The Assistant Engineer pointed out that owing to a difference in area between the title deed of the owner and Col. Laughton's survey map, the actual number of square yards taken up is 38·56 and *not* 40·28 square yards as already sanctioned by the Town Council.]

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 826, C. W.—1602 of 1877, dated 19th December 1877, P. W. D., stating that the subject of Mr. Braham's report on the proposed Bhunderwadda service reservoir is one which Government think the Drainage Commission should not be troubled with, but that the papers should be referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for report.

Sanction was given to a further advance of Rs. 2,000 from the cash balance for expenses connected with the Drainage Commission.

Sanction was given to the cleaning out of a tank near the musjid in Doongree Cooley Street which is under the management of Mr. Bawa Sab Goolam Hoosein Khutib.

The 7th Progress Report of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty on the new Water Works and Surface Drainage Works, was submitted and recorded. The report had been printed and circulated.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 70-11-9 for stationery, petty stores, &c., on account of Toolsee Water Works, the amount to be debited to the Government Loan of 42 lacs.

A memorandum was read from the Commissioner forwarding for consideration a letter from Hajee Absaltar Hajee Talub, dated 24th October 1877, together with the other papers on the subject, stating that the rate sanctioned by the Town Council for a portion of his land at Nos. 12 and 13 Don Tad 1st Row is inadequate, and submitting that if the whole of his land is taken up it should be at the rate of Rs. 45 per square yard, or if the front portion of it only, as already sanctioned, then at the rate of Rs. 67-8-0 per yard. It was resolved that Rs. 20 per square yard should be given for the land required as a special case.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a contract with Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee for the supply of smithy coal, coke Europe, and coke country.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

(Gazette of India Extraordinary.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 1ST JANUARY 1878.

IN pursuance of Her Majesty's Gracious Command to notify publicly Her high appreciation of the feelings of personal devotion to Herself and loyalty to the British Crown which have been expressed in connection with the Proclamation, at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and throughout the Provinces and States of India, of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India, the following correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd February 1877.

In forwarding to us a copy of the Proclamation notifying the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the Title of Empress of India, Your Lordship requested that this addition to the Royal Style and Titles might be proclaimed throughout the Queen's Indian dominions in a manner suitable to Her Majesty's Gracious intentions.

2. Acting in accord with these instructions, and fully recognizing the political importance of the event to be proclaimed, we resolved, as we informed you in our letter of the 5th October last, that no effort should be wanting on our part to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, in a manner befitting the occasion, and consonant with the expectations of the Chiefs and peoples of India.

3. Our letters will have placed Your Lordship in possession of the general views which we formed last autumn as to the nature of the ceremonial, and the acts of grace and favour which might appropriately accompany it. We have now the honour to report that, as proposed in our above-mentioned letters, an Assemblage of the principal Chiefs and Nobles of India was held by the Viceroy at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and Her Majesty's new Title proclaimed amid great rejoicings, and most gratifying demonstrations of loyalty. On the same date Durbars for the reading of the Proclamation were held in each district or division throughout British India; the troops in each cantonment were paraded, and salutes of 101 guns fired from all forts and batteries in the three Presidencies. Displays similar in character took place at the capitals of those Chiefs who were prevented from attending the Delhi ceremonial.

4. Since the submission in October last of our proposals on the subject of the Assemblage, the unexpected visitation of famine in Southern India and other unforeseen difficulties induced us to consider very seriously whether it might not be our duty to withdraw them; but after full consideration of the political importance of the event, and in view of the advanced state of our preparations, as well as the disappointment which the abandonment of the Assemblage would occasion to Native Chiefs and others who had completed arrangements for attending it we felt satisfied that such a course would be inexpedient. We carefully reconsidered, however, certain details of our general plan, relinquishing, on account of the expenditure they involved, some proposals which we should otherwise have been glad to carry out, and reducing the scale and cost of others within narrower limits than would under other circumstances have been desirable. We, moreover, limited the number of invitations to the Assemblage and directed that no Native Chiefs, Noblemen, or others should be encouraged to attend it, in any case likely to involve them in expenses which they were not fully able to afford.

5. Notwithstanding these measures, the number of Chiefs, Nobles, and European visitors attending the Assemblage, largely exceeded our anticipations. Of the Ruling Chiefs, no less than sixty-three were present, including the Nizam of Hyderabad; the Maharaja of Mysore; the Gaekwar of Baroda; the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore, and the principal Chiefs of Central India; the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the principal Chiefs of Rajputana; the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere and the principal Chiefs of the Punjab; together with Chief from Bombay, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Bengal and Sindh. A complete list of the Ruling Chiefs attending, with returns of the area, revenue, and population of their States, will be found among the enclosures of this despatch; it will suffice here to mention that the aggregate populations under the direct rule of the Chiefs present at Delhi approach 40 millions, while their united territories exceed the combined areas of England, Italy, and France. The titular Chiefs and Native Gentlemen attending (exclusive of members of the Suites of Ruling Chiefs) were nearly three hundred in number, comprising the flower of the Indian Nobility, and persons of distinction from almost every province of the Empire. Among them were the Prince of Arcot and the Princess of Tanjore from the Madras Presidency; the Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh, and some of the principal landowners and citizens of Bengal; the Maharja of Balrampur and the principal Talukdars of Oudh; forty representatives of the most distinguished families of the North-Western Provinces; scions of the ex-Royal family of Delhi; descendants of the Saddozai of Cabul, and the Alora Chiefs of Sindh; Sikh Sardars from Amritsar and Lahore; Rajputs from the Kangra Hills; the semi-independent Chief of Amb, on the Hazara border; Envoys from Chitral and Yassin, who attended in the train of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmere; Arbabs from Peshawur; Patan Chiefs from Kohat and the Derajat; Biluch Tomandars from Dera Ghazi Khan; leading citizens from Bombay; Gond and Maharatta Nobles from the Central Provinces; Rajputs from Ajmere; and Natives of Burma, Central India, Mysore, and Baroda. In addition to the Feudatories and Nobles of the Empire His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; a deputation from the Sultan of Muscat; Ambassadors from His Majesty the King of Siam, and the Maharajah Adhiraj of Nepal; the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar; the Foreign Consular Body; and a large concourse of English and Native officials and visitors,—were present as spectators.

6. The Chiefs and nobles, with their followers and most of the visitors present, were accommodated in large encampments, arranged, for the most part, in provincial groups on either side of roads converging to a central group of camps on the north side of the ridge, comprising those of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of Provinces. We enclose a map of Delhi and its environs, showing the location of the several encampments, and a directory, published for the convenience of visitors, giving further details on this subject. For the multitude thus brought together, which cannot, with the troops, have fallen far short of one hundred thousand souls, besides horses, elephants and camels—thanks to the complete arrangements of the local authorities—ample supplies were available; and the sanitary and police arrangements were excellent.

7. With these preliminary observations, we proceed briefly to record the events connected with the Proclamation from the date of the Viceroy's arrival at Delhi until the day of his departure.

8. Having completed a tour of two month's duration from Simla to Bombay, visiting in the course of his journey Peshawur, Lahore, Multan, Bhawulpore, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, the Viceroy arrived at Delhi by special train on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd December. On alighting from the train he was received by the President in Council and other high Civil and Military Officials. In accordance, likewise, with an invitation addressed to them, the Ruling Chiefs present in camp assembled at the Railway station to take part in the reception. The Viceroy, after short conversations with the Officers of Government present on the platform, turned to the Native Chiefs, and addressing them collectively, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and his thanks for their attendance at Delhi. This reception formed one of the most interesting events of the Assemblage. Many of the sixty-three Chiefs present had never previously met each other; some had not even before left their own principalities; they one and all, evinced the greatest eagerness to welcome the Viceroy; they moved about without ceremony or question of precedence, and were most cordial and friendly in their manner towards each other.

9. After conversing with the Nizam, the Maharajas Sindia and Holkar, the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Maharajas of Mysore, Udaipur, Jaipur, and others, the Viceroy mounted his State elephant, and followed by the whole of the British Officials present, proceeded in State through the principal roads and thoroughfares of Delhi to the Viceregal Camp. Along the line of route, from the Railway station to the Camp, a distance of nearly six miles, were disposed in a continuous line the whole of the available British and Native troops and Volunteers assembled at Delhi, in number nearly 15,000 men. Interspersed at varied distances with the troops, followers, and State elephants of the Native Chiefs. Crowds of Europeans and Natives filled the available spaces along the route, and received the Viceroy with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. For the Princes, Governors, Deputations, Ambassadors, and Envoys from Foreign States, the Foreign Consular Body present at Delhi, the titular Chiefs, Nobles, and high Government officials, not taking part in the procession, suitable accommodation was provided in favourable localities from which to witness the procession.

10. From the 26th until the 29th of December the Viceroy received and returned official visits, which collectively occupied nine hours daily, including visits to and from the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys; and seventy-seven of the principal Native Chiefs, ruling and titular, present at Delhi. His Excellency took advantage of these receptions to present to the Ruling Chiefs the Banners and Gold Medals commemmorative of the Assemblage sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. When presenting the Banners and Medals, the Viceroy addressed each Chief as follows:—

"I present Your Highness with this Banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her assumption of the Title of Empress of India.

"Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely House, but also of the earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

"I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears.

11. His Excellency likewise announced to the several Native Chiefs and Princes the special concessions and acts of grace which Her Majesty the Queen or His Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to bestow upon them. Marked indications of pleasure were evinced by them at these announcements, and expressions of gratification at the assumption of the new title, as also of desire to give some tangible proof of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, were reiterated to the Viceroy.

12. The 29th and 30th of December were also occupied by the Viceroy in conferring Banners and Gold Commemorative Medals on the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Gold Commemorative Medals were also conferred upon the Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Commissioners, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor General. His Excellency likewise received the Consular Body, as well as the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, nearly 300 in number, who had been specially invited to Delhi and presented Silver Commemorative medals to them. We append a list showing in further detail the manner in which these Commemorative Medals were distributed.

13. During this interval the Viceroy held large evening receptions for the European and Native visitors in Camp, and a Levee which was numerously attended. He also entertained each evening at separate banquets the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Lieutenant Govenors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Members of the Executive Council. His Excellency was thus enabled before the actual day of the Proclamation to receive and make the personal acquaintance of a large number of the European official and non-official visitors in Camp, as well as of the principal Native Chiefs and Noblemen present at Delhi.

14. The Imperial Assemblage itself was held in pavillions, specially erected for the purpose, on a slightly rising ground overlooking an extensive plain to the north of the City of Delhi. The ceremonial was conducted in general accordance with the anticipatory description of it contained in our letter of the 5th October last. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi, with their principal attendants, and the various High Officers of Government, were seated in a large semicircle 800 feet in extent facing the Viceregal Throne. The arrangement by which the Chiefs were seated in a semicircle and intermingled with high officials of the British Government,—their seats being unnumbered and grouped according to the political Jurisdictions to which they appertained—gave great satisfaction; and we are glad to be able to inform Your Lordship in Council that by the excellence of these arrangements not a single complaint was received in regard to those questions of precedence which had previously prevented many of the the Chiefs from meeting each other, and given rise to constant anxiety and embarrassment on all former occasions of the kind. A large concourse of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Foreign Envoys and Consular Body, and European and Native noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of India, witnessed the proceedings from pavilions erected to the right and left of the Viceroy's dais. The British troops, European and Native, and the troops, followers, and elephants of the Chiefs and Nobles, were disposed in a vast circle on the plain around.

15. The Viceroy arrived at the place of assemblage a little after noon, and, advancing in a State procession to the central dais, took his seat upon the Throne, amidst the usual formalities. His Excellency wore the collar, badge, and robes of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India; and his train was borne by two pages—the one an officer of the British Navy, the other a younger son of the Maharaja of Cashmere. The Queen's Proclamation, transmitted in Your Lordship's letter of the 13th July last, was then read in English by the Chief Herald, and afterwards in Urdu by our Foreign Secretary. At its conclusion a salute of 101 salvos of artillery was fired, interspersed at intervals with *feux de joie* from the combined lines of British and Native Infantry; massed bands played the National Anthem; and the Royal Standard was unfurled and hoisted in honour of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress. We do not attempt any further description of the ceremonial, than to say that it was exceedingly impressive, and passed off with complete success.

16. After a suitable pause the Viceroy rose and delivered an Address, of which copies are enclosed. It will be seen that the main object of His Excellency's speech was to clearly explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty in assuming the new Title, to describe to the people of India the foundation, growth, and character of British Supremacy and assert its permanency. But His Excellency also took occasion to convey to the Civil and Military Officers of the Crown Her Majesty's grateful and emphatic recognition of their energy, public virtue, and self-devotion in the service of the Empire; he expressed to the non-official classes the Queen's appreciation of their loyalty, industry, and enterprise; and cordially thanked the Army of India for the heroic achievements by which they had upheld on every occasion, side by side, the honour of the country. The Viceroy then proceeded to express the acknowledgments of the British Government to the Native Chiefs and Princes for their continued loyalty and attachment to the Crown of England, and to assure them that the ceremony in which they were taking a part that dagy was the result of Her Majesty's anxious wish to confirm and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now indissolubly uniting the British Crown with India.

17. Addressing the Native subjects of the Empire generally, the Viceroy explained to them that it was on their gradual and enlightened participation in the exercise of the mild and just authority of the Government of the Queen and Empress, and not upon conquest or annexation, that Her Majesty relied for the development of Her Indian Empire. Finally, His Excellency thanked the Foreign Representatives for their attendance, and before concluding his address announced to the assembled gathering the gracious message of royal greeting which the Queen and Empress had sent that day by telegraph for communication to those present at the Assemblage.

18. No sooner had the Viceroy finished his address, than the Assemblage spontaneously rose and joined the troops in giving repeated cheers; many of the Native Chiefs essayed at the same time to speak. Amongst others, the following replies are worthy of record:

The Maharaja Scindia was the first to speak. He said:—

"Shah-in-Shah; Padshah,—May God bless you! The Princes of India bless you, and pray that your sovereignty (hukumat*) and power may remain steadfast for ever."

The Begum of Bhopal spoke in a similar sense. Sir Salar Jung likewise rose, on behalf of the Nizam, and spoke as follows:—

"I am desired by the Nizam to request Your Excellency to convey to Her Majesty, on the part of himself and the Chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulations upon Her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure Her that they pray for Her long life and for the enduring prosperity of Her Empire both in India and England."

The Maharajas of Udaipur and Jaipur desired, in the name of the United Chiefs of Rajpootana, that a telegram might be sent to the Queen, offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to Her Majesty on Her assumption of the Imperial Title. The Maharaja of Cashmere expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was sitting near him, his great satisfaction at the tenor of the Viceroy's speech, adding that the day would never be forgotten by him or his children; that it would ever be regarded as an auspicious one; and that the shadow of Her Majesty's gracious Empire would for ever be his chief protection.

19. When the Native Chiefs had ceased speaking, the Viceroy dissolved the Assemblage, and left the dais with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival.

20. We have thus the satisfaction of being able to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that the Proclamation of the Imperial Title at Delhi was, partly from the care with which all the arrangements had been carried out by those entrusted with them, and partly from the enthusiasm with which all classes joined in the celebration of the event, a great and gratifying success. As it was found impracticable to announce at the place of assemblage the various acts of grace which formed part of the day's proceedings, these were published immediately afterwards in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, copy of which we annex. We have reason to believe that these concessions have given much satisfaction, particularly to the Native Ruling Chiefs. In addition to the above, other minor concessions were granted at or in connection with the imperial Assemblage to individuals or local bodies; a descriptive list of such concessions will be furnished with a subsequent despatch, but two of them may be here referred to as having been received with particular satisfaction by the Mahomedan community of Delhi,—the re-opening to public worship of the *Zinat-ul-Musjid*, a mosque near the Palace, long closed on military grounds; and the restoration to that community of the precincts of the *Fatehpuri* mosque, in the principal street of Delhi, which was confiscated in 1857, and had since been used as a Serai.

21. On the evening of the Proclamation day a State Banquet was given by the Viceroy. The occasion was one of considerable interest, as being the first on which the Governor-General of India, the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Members of the Executive Council, the various Heads of Administrations, and other High Officers of Government, as well as the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements and various Native Noblemen, had ever been present at table at one time. The Viceroy, when proposing the health of the Queen and Empress, addressed those present in a speech of which we annex a copy.

22. The three days succeeding to the day of the Proclamation were occupied by the Viceroy in receiving and replying to addresses from Municipal Committees and other public bodies; in receiving farewell visits of ceremony from the Native Chiefs, Ambassadors, and Noblemen present in Camp; and in the transaction of important official business. At the farewell visits each Chief received parting gifts from His Excellency; and some of their suite, as well as the Political Officers accompanying them, were presented with silver commemorative medals.

23. With regard to the official business transacted by us, we may remind Your Lordship that in our despatch of the 5th October last we stated our intention of endeavouring to take advantage of the presence at the Assemblage of the Governors and Heads of Administrations and Native Chiefs to confer with them personally on a large number of important administrative and financial questions. This we were able to effect with great advantage to the general interests of the Empire. The most pressing questions which engaged our attention were those of the famine in Southern India; the various important financial measures connected with the budget for 1877-78; the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces; the arrangements by which, in amicable communication with the Rajputana States, we hope to be able to abolish the Indland Customs line, and ultimately reduce the price of salt through the greater part of India; and the forthcoming negociations with the Portugese Government in regard to fiscal and other matters affecting the settlement of Goa. Other matters of importance were discussed; and in personal conferences with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we were enabled to settle questions connected with the scarcity which might otherwise have entailed much correspondence and controversy, and to arrange for the deputation of Sir Richard Temple on the special inquiries regarding famine operations separately reported to Your Lordship.

24. A review of Troops on Friday, the 5th of January, concluded the events of the Imperial Assemblage. At noon of that day fourteen thousand of the troops of the three Presidencies, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed in review order before the Viceroy in presence of the British and Native visitors at the Camp, the Foreign representatives and a large concourse of spectators. Nothing could exceed the martial appearance and steady movement of the troops, which elicited universal admiration from those present. We annex a statement of the various corps and regiments present, as well as copy of an address made to them by the Viceroy at the conclusion of the review. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to pass in review the troops and retinues of the Native Ruling Chiefs, and the display was a most interesting and striking one. The proceedings of the Assemblage were formally closed at sunset on the same day, by a salute of 101 guns from the flag-staff tower in the vicinity of the Viceregal Camp; and at 11 p. m. His Excellency left Delhi for Patiala for the purpose of installing the young Maharaja.

25. We have not attempted in this letter to do more than submit for the information of Her Majesty's Government a brief record of facts connected with an Assemblage of which the various scenes will, we feel assured, long live in the memories of those present at it. We earnestly trust that the political importance of the Proclamation of the new title may be increasingly felt as time rolls on, and that the anticipations in connection with it, which we ventured to form in our Despatch of the 5th of October last, will be more than realized, in results fraught with benefit to the interests of the Indian Empire.

26. We desire, in conclusion, to bring to Your Lordship's notice the services of the Officers mentioned in the annexed list, who were charged with the general arrangements of the Assemblage, and to express our warm appreciation of the ability with which they accomplished the important duties entrusted to them. Nothing could exceed the care and solicitude with which these officers, one and all, laboured to bring the proceedings at Delhi to a successful issue. The sanitary, police, commissariat, and other arrangements of the Camp were in every way admirable. We, moreover, received from the Government of the Punjab, which had great responsibilities placed upon it in connection with so large a gathering within the limits of its jurisdiction, the most loyal and able assistance.

27. We propose shortly to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of the various addresses to Her Majesty presented at Delhi, and the congratulatory letters received from Native Chiefs, descriptions of the local durbars held throughout the various provinces of India, and detailed accounts of the expenditure which has been incurred in connection with the Assemblage. We have at present every reason to believe that this expenditure is well within our original estimate of ten lakhs of rupees.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, dated London, 29th March 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 24, dated the 2nd February last, reporting the principal events in connection with the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, for the purpose of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Empress of India."

2. Her Majesty's Government had previously been informed by telegraph of the general course of the proceedings, but they have perused with interest and satisfaction the detailed report with which they have now been furnished. They desire to convey to Your Excellency personally and to your Colleagues in the Government of India their cordial congratulations on the success of the Assemblage, and they do not doubt that, as anticipated by your Government, the political results, both of the assumption by the Queen of the new title, and of the concessions and acts of grace which have accompanied the notification of that Act of Her Majesty to the Princes and people of India, will be increasingly felt as time goes on, and be beneficial in various ways to the interests of the Empire at large.

3. Her Majesty's Government have much pleasure in recording their entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Your Excellency in Council in regard to the value of the services rendered in connection with the Assemblage by the Government of the Punjab and the officers and gentlemen specified in the list accompanying your letter under reply. Upon the Government of the Punjab much responsibility necessarily rested, while any failure in the arrangements at Delhi, however well considered they may have been, would have seriously marred the political success anticipated from the proceedings. That no failure of any kind should have occurred in the arrangements, whether those of a ceremonial character, or those incidental to the gathering together in a limited space of a great and miscellaneous multitude, is a cause for much satisfaction, and is a result highly creditable to the local Government and to the officers immediately concerned.

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 6th August 1877.

In our letter of the 2nd of February last, we had the honour to report the ceremonies with which the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of title of Empress of India had been proclaimed at Delhi. We then promised to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a further communication descriptive of local Durbars held throughout India in celebration of the event, as well as copies of the various address and congratulatory letters received, then and since, from Native Chiefs and others throughout India. In accordance with this engagement we now enclose the papers connected with these subjects.

2. The list of concessions enclosed in the present despatch refers chiefly to minor acts of grace, the arrangements for which were not completed in time to allow of their publication of the *Gazette of India* of January 1st 1877. Many of them consist of rewards granted for important services inadequately recognized in the past as well as of increases to pensions and jaghirs enjoyed by ancient Native families, whose unquestioned loyalty rendered them deserving of assistance on this special occasion in the maintenance of their former position and dignity. These marks of favour, which Your Lordship will find fully described in the abstract of contents attached to this letter, were deeply appreciated by all concerned.

3. Our Resolution regarding the release of prisoners in the various provinces of India was, as Your Lordship is aware, published in the Gazette issued at Delhi on the day of the Proclamation; but we now beg to enclose a Minute since drawn up by Sir Edward Bayley, containing some interesting details on the subject. Under the careful supervision of your Colleague, this particular act of grace, to which the natives of India attach much importance, was brought to a successful issue. After the most careful enquiry into each case, nearly 16,000 prisoners were released, carrying the feeling of rejoicing, with which we desired the day to be marked, to a vast number of individuals in remote districts, who would probably have never heard of the occasion in any other way. Sir Edward Bayley points out that apprehensions were expressed in some quarters lest any indiscriminate order for the release of persons of bad character should lead to a disturbance of the public peace, or to a large increase of crime. We ourselves never shared these apprehensions, and it is satisfactory to learn from our Colleague's Minute that no such results took place. "So far as can be ascertained," he says, "but a very infinitesimal fraction of the large number set free has again relapsed into crime, and only one or two cases have been brought to notice in which persons so released have been again arrested on criminal charges. This fact is very creditable to the judgment with which the sections for release were made, and the present feeling of the native community may safely be said to be one of almost entire satisfaction and approbation. As regards the release of prisoners confined for petty debts, by payment of their liabilities, the feeling has," he adds, "been everywhere one of great and unanimous satisfaction. In the Central Provinces, at Seonee, a rich money-lender, at whose suit a good many debtors were in jail, as soon as he heard that all of them who owed him under Rs. 100 had their debts paid by Government at once sent releases for all the rest, in order to mark his appreciation of the liberality of Government and his own loyal feeling." We desire to take the opportunity of expressing our high sense of the value of our Colleague's labours in a matter which was one of great delicacy, and yet specially calculated to cause the assumption of the new title to be remembered with satisfaction throughout the Empire.

4. The loyal tone which pervades the enclosed addresses and letters, received from Native Chiefs, public bodies, and private individuals, and all parts of India, will we feel sure be appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. The addresses and congratulatory poems, herewith enclosed, are written in divers languages and dialects, and many of them are rich in Oriental imagery, but we venture to think that they contain unique and gratifying evidence of the hearty satisfaction with which all races and creeds in this country have regarded Her Majesty's formal assumption of the Imperial title. We have not sent separate answers to the several communications herewith transmitted, being of opinion that a general letter from Your Lordship, which we could publish in the various Gazettes throughout India will afford the most appropriate means of acknowledgment.

5. From the papers enclosed in the letter, Your Lordship will see that the manner in which the assumption of the new title was celebrated throughout this Empire and its dependencies was very gratifying. In the districts and towns under direct British administration, as well as in the durbars of those Native Chiefs who were unable to attend the Imperial Assemblage, the manifestations of loyalty were marked and the occasion evidently looked upon by the people at large as one of peculiar importance.

6. At the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Proclamation was read by the chief civil officer of the district and the Presidents in Council respectively, in the presence of thousands of spectators and the troops of the garrisons, and was received by all with marked attention and respect. The local rejoicings in the various districts and towns throughout India were not less gratifying, and were remarkable, both for their spontaneous and cordial character and for the care with which the proceedings were conducted by the local officials. We refrain from entering into the details of those proceedings only from a desire not to unduly lengthen this letter. Throughout the whole of the British districts, notably in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, food and clothing were gratuitously distributed to the poor; whilst many of the wealthy zemindars and municipalities gave liberal grants towards works of public utility, in order to commemorate the assumption of the new title in some permanent form. In British Burmah and other outlying provinces, the same loyalty was evinced; whilst at Aden the ships in harbour, including a steamer of His Highness the Khedive, were dressed in honour of the occasion, and much enthusiasm evinced by the mixed population of that Settlement.

7. The durbars held at the capital of the Native Chiefs and Princes absent from Delhi were equally characterized by demonstrations of cordial loyalty. In Bengal and Northern India, for instance, the Raja of Hill Tipperah personally superintended the arrangements of the durbar held at his capital, and evinced much pleasure at having such an opportunity of testifying his fidelity to the British Government; the Maharaja of Sikkim, unable to hold a durbar in his own capital, sent all his chief officers to attend the reading of the Proclamation at Darjeeling; at Moorshedabad there were great rejoicings on behalf of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; at Cuttack the residents subscribed a large sum to be spent in building a Town Hall for public use; the Nawab of Rampore proclaimed a general holiday for three days throughout his territories, and brilliantly illuminated his capital; whilst at Tehri, Bustar, and elsewhere, demonstrations of loyalty characterized the proceedings of the day. In the Punjab anxiety was shown by the States of Puttiala and Kuporthulla to do honour to the occasion; and it is reported that throughout this important province generally, the bearing of the people was exceptionally loyal and cordial. In the numerous and important Hill States of the Himalayas, the Rajas observed the appointed day with the ceremonies usual on the installation of a reigning Chief. In Hyderabad and Berar the demonstrations of good feeling towards the British Government were evinced in a marked manner. In Central India and Rajpootana the evidences of loyal feeling shown at the various courts of those Princes who were unable to attend at Delhi, were likewise very gratifying. The Maharaja Holkar gave a special donation of money towards the famine relief in Southern India, and the Nawab Begum of Bhopal placed in the hands of the Political Agent a like sum to be spent in Her Highness' name in any good work that the British Government might select. In Madras, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukottai, and many of the rich landed proprietors of that Presidency, held durbars at their principal stations in honour of the event; amongst others, those of Chitur subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards providing the district of North Arcot with a district school to be called after the Empress of India, whilst the day was celebrated with equal honour throughout the Province of Mysore. In Bombay the Nawab of Cambay released all his prisoners (which, it may be said, was a measure generally carried out on the day of the Proclamation throughout the whole of the Native States), presented his troops with a days' pay, and left nothing undone to evince his loyalty. The Thakur of Bhaonagar has intimated his intention of constructing at a cost of a lakh of rupees, a bridge over the Aji River at Rajkot, to be called the *Kaisar-i-Hind* Bridge. Similarly, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharajas of Edur and Kolhapore, the Nawab of Junjeera, and the numerous Chiefs of Kattywar, celebrated the event at their capitals with every possible mark of honour. Among the latter the Thakur Saheb of Palitana has presented the town of Palitana with a Dhurmsala and clock-tower at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in honour of the occasion.

8. At Zanzibar, Muscat, Bushire, and elsewhere, the importance of the event was equally appreciated. The resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the Flag Staff of the British Residency and those of the Ottoman and Netherland Consulates at Bushire were dressed; whilst official visits were paid to him by the representatives of Holland and the Porte. The Sultan of Muscat, although represented at Delhi, honoured the occasion by firing at his capital a salute of 101 guns, and by paying a personal visit to the Political Agent.

9. We desire, in conclusion, to enclose for Your Lordship's information a report submitted to us by Dr. Ross, in charge of sanitary arrangements of the Assemblage at Delhi, showing the success which attended the important labours of himself and the medical officers associated with him on that occasion; and we also append extracts from our financial statement showing the net cost of that Assemblage. And we cannot close this letter without expressing to Your Lordship our high appreciation of the cordial assistance of the heads of the local Governments, and the officers under them, in making the assumption of the Imperial title an event brought home to the masses of India, in a manner which we feel assured, will long live in the memories of all classes and creeds throughout the Empire.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, dated London 31st October 1877.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 142, dated the 6th August last, with its accompaniments, reporting the manner in which the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India" was celebrated throughout that country on the 1st January last, and forwarding copies of various addresses and congratulatory letters from Native Chiefs and others.

I have laid these papers before the Queen, by whom they have been perused with great interest. Her Majesty is very sensible of the efforts made by the Local Officers, in all parts of Her Indian dominions, to celebrate the occasion in a manner suitable to the varying conditions of the population, and of their care to explain to the Chiefs, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who attended the several durbars, the sentiments by which Her Majesty was animated in deciding to assume the new title.

The reports which you have transmitted, testifying

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* This word implies the power of giving to all persons absolute orders which must be obeyed.

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to the loyalty and good-feeling shown by all classes of Her subjects in India, European and Native, have afforded the Queen extreme satisfaction; while Her Majesty has been gratified to learn that, at the capitals and in the territories of the Native Princes and Chiefs generally, the day was marked by demonstrations not less cordial than those by which it was signalized in Her own dominions.

4. The Kharitas and congratulatory addresses forwarded with your letter, whether proceeding from Native Chiefs, from public bodies, or from private individuals, have been received by the Queen with sincere pleasure, and I have been honoured by Her Majesty's commands to instruct Your Excellency to notify publicly Her high appreciation of the feelings of personal devotion to herself and of loyalty to the British Crown which are expressed in them.

5. It only remains for me, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to express their satisfaction that the proceedings throughout India generally upon this great occasion should have been attended by the same marked success as that which characterized the ceremonial at Delhi itself. This result must be attributed to the energy and tact shown by the Heads of the Local Governments, and the Officers under them, in carrying into effect your instructions; and Her Majesty's Government fully concur in the sentiments which Your Excellency in Council has recorded upon this point.

By Order of the Viceroy and Governor General,
C. U. Aitchison, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., to be a Knight Grand Commander, and the Honourable Major-General Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., to be a Knight Commander of the said Order.—By Order of His Excellency the Grand Master,

C. U. Aitchison,
Secretary to the M. E. Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

By the Gracious Command of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, conveyed through Her Principal Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to publish the following Notifications :—

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India having been pleased to institute an Order of Distinction to be styled The Order of the Indian Empire, for the purpose of rewarding services to Her Majesty and Her Indian Empire, and of commemorating the proclamation of Her style and title of Empress of India in Her Indian Dominions, the following Warrant for the Institution of the Order is published by Her Majesty's command :—

Warrant for the Institution of the Order to be styled and designated the Order of the Indian Empire, and of the Regulations or Statutes for the Government of the same.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there does not exist adequate means whereby We can reward the important and useful services rendered to Us and to Our Indian Empire, and being desirous to commemorate the event of the Proclamation of Our style and title of Empress of India in Our Indian Dominion, We have resolved to institute a new Order or Decoration. Now know ye that, for the purpose of carrying this Our resolution into effect, we have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction, to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of The Order of the Indian Empire, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the Government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

I. It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings, The Order of the Indian Empire.

II. It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, Grand Master, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our heirs and successors, shall appoint.

III. It is ordained that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Emperors and Empresses of India, are, and for ever shall be, Sovereigns of this Order.

IV. It is ordained that the Viceroy and Governor General of India for the time being shall hold and enjoy the office of Grand Master of this Order, and shall in virtue thereof be First and Principal Companion of the Order, and he shall take especial care that these Statutes be regularly observed; and We do hereby nominate and appoint Our Right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Edward Robert Lytton, Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to be Grand Master of the said Order, to hold the same during the time he shall continue to hold and enjoy the high and important office of Viceroy and Governor General of India. And We do hereby ordain and declare that, upon every person hereafter ceasing to hold the said office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, he shall nevertheless remain a Companion of the Order, with rank among the Companions according to the date of his or their having been sworn in as Viceroy and Governor General of India : Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby declare, that this rule shall not be applicable to such persons who may merely act as Governor General of India to meet an emergency.

V. It is ordered that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors, to confer the decoration of this Order upon such persons who, by their services, official or other, to Our Empire in India, have merited Our Royal favour, and upon such distinguished representatives of Eastern Potentates as We, Our heirs and successors, may think fit.

VI. It is ordained and we do hereby declare that the Councillors of Us, Our heirs and successors, for and in Our Indian Empire, shall be and are declared to be *ex Officio* and for life Companions and Members of this Order.

VII. It is ordained and We do hereby declare that the number of nominations to this Order shall not, in this first instance, exceed fifty in number, and that the nominations in any successive year shall not exceed twenty, exclusive in every case of the ex-officio appointments provided in the last recited article.

VIII. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, sealed with the Seal of the Order, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

IX. It is ordained that the decoration of the Order shall be and shall be worn as set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

X. It is ordained that the Seal of this Order shall be as set forth in the Statutes of the Order and shall have engraved thereon the circumscription "The seal of the Order of the Indian Empire," and that these Rules and Regulations shall be sealed with the same.

XI. It is ordained that the following officers shall be appointed to this order, that is to say, a Secretary and a Registrar.

XII. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall from time to time appoint a duly qualified person to be Secretary of the Order, who shall reside at the seat of Government of India, and that he shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, attend to the service of the Order, and enter in a Register the names of the members admitted to the Order, and shall wear around his neck pendant from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth in the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. It is ordained that the Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, and shall have the custody of the Seal and of the Archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from Our Principal Secretary of State for India. He shall prepare and engross all warrants and instruments which may require to be sealed with the Seal of the Order, and record all nominations to the Order in the Register of the Order. He shall wear around his neck pendant from the Riband of the Order the Badge as shall be set forth* in the Statutes of the Order.

XIV. It is ordained that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

XV. In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable Order, We do hereby declare that if any person on whom the said Order is conferred or granted be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by Our Principal Secretary of State for India, forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Order shall have been conferred, and the decoration forfeited and returned to Us, Our heirs and successors. We do further declare that We Ours heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges, of the circumstances demanding such expulsion, and that We shall at all times have power for restore to the Order any person who may have been expelled when circumstances render such restoration just and expedient.

XVI. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our most distinguished Order of St. Michael, and St. George that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to an immediately after the Companions of Our said Order of St. Michael and St. George, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations, and, further, that the members shall be entitled to suspend a representation of the Riband and Badge of the Order from the bottom of the escocheon containing their Armorial Bearings.

Lastly, We reserve to Ourself, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations or any part thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at Our Court at Osborne under the Seal of the said Order, this thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the forty-first year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command, SALISBURY.

His Excellency the Grand Master of The Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to appoint C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I. and LL D., to be Secretary of The Order of the Indian Empire.

In accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of The Order of The Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master is pleased to notify that the following Councillors of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India for and in Her Indian Empire have been declared to be ex-officio and for life Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order :—

Arbuthnot, the Honorable Sir Alexander John, K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Bayley, the Honorable Sir Edward Clive, K.C.S.I. Members of the Council of the Governor General.

Boondee. His Highness Ram Singh, G C.S.I., Maharao Rajah of Buckingham and Chandos, His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of Governor of Madras.

Cashmere and Jummoo. His Highness Ranbir Singh, G. C.S.I., Maharajah of Clarke, Colonel the Honourable Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Couper, the Honourable Sir G. E. W., Bart., K.C.S.I., C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S., I., late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Eden, the Honourable Ashley, C.S.I. Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Egerton, the Honorable Robert Eyles, C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Gwalior. His Highness Jiaji Rao Sindia, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Haines, His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

Hobhouse, Sir Arthur, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Indore. His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jeypore. His Highness Ram Sing, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Jheend. His Highness Ragbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Rajah of Johnson, Lieut.-General the Honorable Sir Edwin Beaumont, K.C.B., Member of Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).

Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, K.C.B., late Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Rampoor. His Highness Mohammad Kalb Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of

Stokes, the Honorable Whitley, C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Council of the Governor General.

Strachey, the Honorable Sir John, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Temple, His Excellency Sir Richard, *Bart.*, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

Travancore. His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Meer Mahmood Khan, eldest son and heir of the Khan of Khelat.
2. The Honorable Louis Steuart Jackson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.
3. Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.
4. Bukht Singh, Rao Bahadur, Rao of Bedla, in Meywar.
5. John Muir, Esq., D. C. L.; late Bengal Civil Service.
6. Dietrich Brandis, Esq., Ph. D., Inspector General of Forests, India.
7. Sri Rajamani Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
8. The Honorable Charles Arthur Turner, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
9. Meer Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jam of Lus Beyla, Khelat.
10. The Honorable Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Officiating Advocate General, Bengal.
11. Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.
12. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Tudor Borne, C.S.I., Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office; now officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
13. Sirdar Gohur Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brahuis, Khelat.
14. Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
15. Surgeon-Major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gradens, Saharunpore, North-Western Provinces.
16. Syud Vilayut Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar, and Honorary Magistrate Patna, Bengal.
17. Colonel William George Mainwaring, Commandant, 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
18. Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, LL. D., Director of the Wards' Institute; Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
19. Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, M.D. India Medical Department.
20. Deputy Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, dian Medical Department.
21. Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., F. R.A.S., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Madras.
22. William Wilson Hunter, Esq; B.A., LL.D., Director General of Gazetteers.
23. Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Inspector General of Police, Madras.
24. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
25. The Honorable Kirsto Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.
26. Major-General Alexander Cunningham, C.S.I., R.E. (Bengal Retired List), Director General of the Archæological Survey of India.
27. Rear-Admiral John Bythesea, R.N., C.B., V.C., Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.
28. Morarjee Goculdass, Esq., Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
29. Lieutnant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Military Storekeeper, and Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.
30. Lieuteuant-Colonel Henry Moore, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India.
31. Tiruvarur Muttuswami Aiyar, Esq., B.L., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, on duty at Madura.
32. Colonel William Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry, Bengal.
33. Saleh Hindi, Khan Bahadur, of Joonagurh, Bombay Presidency.
34. The Honorable Donald Graham, Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
35. Surgenon-Major Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Indian Medical Department, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Coroner, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.
36. Cettepaliam Ranga Charloo, Esq., Controller of the Household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
37. Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I., 1st Assistant Quarter Master General in India.
38. Robert Barkley Shaw, Esq., F.R.G.S., Political Agent and British Joint Commissioner at Leh.
39. George Buhler, Esq., Ph. D., Bombay Educational Service.
40. Bapu Deva Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sancrit College, Benares.
41. Patrick Carnegy, Esq , Commissioner of Rao Bareli, and Justice of the Peace, Oudh.
42. Thomas Maltby Gibbon, Esq., Indigo Planter, Bengal, and Manager of the Bettiah Estates.
43. Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., Bengal Educational Service.
44. Bapoo Bhudev Mookerjee, Bengal Educational Service.
45. George Smith, Esq., LL.D., Edinburgh.
46. John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Opium Agent, Benares.
47. Captain the Honorable George Campbell Napier, on special duty in Persia.
48. Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
49. Jamer Blackburn Knight, Esq., late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.
50. Pundit Nain Singh, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

By Order of the Grand Master,
C. U. Aitchison,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1878.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Nana Vikrama Zamorin or 1st Raja of Calicut, Madras, the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ardote Singh, Rais of Kotee, in Baghelkand, and upon his heirs and successors in the Chiefship, the title of "Raja Bahadur."

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, of Haldaur, North-West Provinces.

Rai Rajendro Lal Mullick Bahadur, Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Row Sahib Muccond Ramchunder, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Mehtab Bijey Singh, Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, Rajputana.

Rao Pandurang Tantia Gorey, Superintendent of the State of Dewas (Senior Branch), Central India.

Babu Khem Kurn, Agent of the Military Horse Van Dak, Rawulpindi.

Babu Durga Prosad Ghose, late Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Howrah, Hooghly, and Serampoor. Bengal.

Ram Narayen, late Inspector, Oudh Police Force.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Taz-ud-din Hossain, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class Berar.

Moodeen Sheriff, Honorary Surgeon, Madras.

Syad Hadi Hassein, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Dustur Hashung Jamaspjee, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages, Deccan College, Poona, Bombay.

Aga Kalbabid, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Shamsuddin Ali Khan, Special Mamlatdar, Poona District-Bombay.

Alladad Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, Pensioned Resaldar, North-Western Provinces.

Moonshee Bukaoollah, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police in the Hooghly District, Bengal.

Ali Dost Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kukaji, Patel of Sheogaon, in Berar, the title of "Rao Sahib" as a personal distinction.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

C. U. Aitchison,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

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* Note.—The description of the Insignia will be hereafter notified.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application, but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes for rendering their attacks less frequent and less rigorous; and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which had assailed persons previously healthy and in the prime of life.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	18	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	8
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	8

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs.* 40 *to* 100.

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs.* 18 *to* 150. *Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs.* 40 *to* 200.

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx Sardonyx Blood Stone &c., priced from Rs.* 22 *to* 70.

GEM RINGS *for Ladies, set with Pearls, Rubies, Diamonds, Emeralds, &c. of new patterns and most beautiful designs.*

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

J. NEUBERG.

CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED DAILY,
From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.
Deliciously Fresh.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CHOICE "CAVITES."

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
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Rs. 5.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 9.

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NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 *lb. Tin—Rs.* 3-4 | *Per* ½ *lb. Tin—Rs.* 1-12.

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Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fullness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 *per* ½ *lb. Packet.*

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SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.
Re. 1 *per* ¼ *lb. Packet.*

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THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above......each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes..........each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs ....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered..............each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes.. each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

CLOSE AT 4 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS.

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SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
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No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the malayas, Neligherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

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THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silver, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.RS., St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

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"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
whose Label is on every genuine bottle.
May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for
EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
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For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade plied n ost liberal terms.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works :—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s., or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution :—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras India.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

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CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
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AND
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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also ssued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£110,000.

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

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GRANTS DRAFTS on its Head Office, London Bankers, France and Germany, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches;

NEGOTIATES, and Receives for Collection, Bills of Exchange; Effects Remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Are received at call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows :—

6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " .... 5 " "

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C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the Diploma and First Prize were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only First Prizes at Twelve International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the only one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils even in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are :—

THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of Mr. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by Mr. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend Mr. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"Moller's Cod-Liver Oil is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

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